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Our Ottawa Letter

Tariff Board appointed—Government loans to settlers—
Soldiers' lands to be revalued—Old age pensions

By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, March 26.—It was announced in the Commons on Thursday, by Premier King, that the government had appointed a tariff board in the person of Rt. Hon. Geo. P. Graham (chairman); Jos. Daoust, president of the Montreal Board of Commerce and head of the firm of Daoust and Lalonde, shoe manufacturers, and Donald McKenzie, of Manitoba, son of the late Roderick McKenzie, for many years prominent in the western agrarian movement.

The premier declared that it had been regarded as advisable to have a small board, but that this board would have the right to summon experts and would at the same time have the co-operative assistance of officials from the department of finance, customs, trade and commerce, and external affairs.

The chairman of the board, it is understood, will secure a salary of \$10,000 a year, and the other members will be paid \$4,000 a year with expenses. The positions are permanent so long as a government lasts.

Mr. Daoust has already made known his attitude with respect to the tariff. Opposition to the British preference; a belief that the general tariff now in force affords no undue protection to any Canadian industry, while it may prove in specific instances to be insufficiently protective to some; and advocacy of a reasonable tariff for revenue and protective purposes, aiding both manufacturers and farmers.

Mr. Daoust declared his line of conduct in tariff would be influenced solely by his policy of providing adequate protection for home industries in order to foster the immigration he feels is needed and to ensure ample employment for Canadian workers. "Briefly," he said, "My policy is Canada first, last and all the time."

The entry into the House of Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister, and member for Prince Albert, and of Hon. Charles Dunning, former premier of Saskatchewan, and now minister of railways, and M.P. for Regina, has very considerably strengthened the government during the past fortnight. Both members were acclaimed when they entered the House, and both have taken an active part in the deliberations of the Commons since they arrived.

With the completion of the debate on the address, the government has brought down a very complete program of legislation, and has proceeded toward the passing of its estimates, which show a decrease of some \$5,000,000 as compared with last year.

Opposition Continues Blocking Tactics

The official conservative opposition has continued its blocking tactics and appears to be determined to prevent the government from functioning with-

out the use of closure. While closure is a Tory instrument, and while the Liberals and Progressives are not inclined to favor its imposition, the general feeling in the latter circles today is that it must be invoked even with respect to the estimates, and that if the official opposition continues its blockading tactics it shall be given a dose of its own medicine. It is, however, interesting to note that the latter party has permitted the passing of an interim supply bill consisting of one-twelfth of the total estimates.

In the meantime the government has placed on the order paper the greater portion of its legislative program. The treaty between Canada and the West Indies has been introduced and discussed at length. Considerable opposition has been offered to this treaty by Conservative members from the maritime provinces, but there is little doubt that the pact will finally be passed.

Loans to Settlers

Hon. Charles Stewart, acting minister of immigration and colonization, introduced a resolution providing: "That for purposes connected with settlement, the minister may make loans to settlers on the basis of improvement of land and farm buildings a record.

"(a) To a settler who is a Canadian citizen as that term is defined in the Immigration Act, an amount not exceeding \$1,000;

"(b) To a settler other than a Canadian citizen, an amount not exceeding \$500;

"And that settlement loans under the proposed legislation shall not exceed the sum of \$5,000,000 in any fiscal year, and shall be paid out of unappropriated moneys in the consolidated revenue fund."

The Hon. Charles Stewart vigorously supported the motion, declaring that its purpose was to encourage settlement of lands along the railroads of the Dominion. In days gone by, he declared, a homesteader was able to secure work during certain portions of the year by reason of railway construction and other important works, which were in progress. Today, such interim work was not available.

Considerable objection to the scheme was offered by various members from the maritime provinces and Ontario. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressives, strongly upheld the resolution. "I did not intend to make a speech when I arose," he said, "but I want to repeat that there is no thing alarming in this scheme and nothing that is going to saddle the country with very much additional debt. I do think, however, that it will afford an opportunity for a class of people we have in Western Canada, men who work by the day and gather up perhaps four or five hundred dollars in the harvest and threshing time, to get back to

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THE FIGURE PUZZLE CONTEST

We realize it must be very trying waiting for the final results of the Figure Puzzle Contest. We promised to publish a complete list of prize winners in this issue, but nearly all who were solving the "Tie Breaker" wisely took all the time allowed in getting their solution. About 80 per cent. of the contestants did not mail their solution until March 13. In addition to this the answers are very close, and this necessitates careful checking. For these two reasons we cannot publish a complete list of prize winners until the April 15 issue.

We regret disappointing our contestants and readers, but the delay could not be avoided, and we will give the winners of the "Special Prizes" as well as the winners of the "Grand Prizes," without fail in our next issue.

The sportsmanship being shown by contestants is splendid. Several, when sending in their solutions said, "Of course I hope to win one of the Grand Prizes, if not, I shall be the first to congratulate those who do." The second puzzle was quite hard, but it was also so interesting that no one regrets having taken part. It was a real brain test, but one and all agree that the educational value cannot be estimated.—CONTEST MANAGER.

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Farmers' Champion Retires

W. L. Smith, dean of farm editors and historian of
Ontario pioneers comes West

By R. D. COLQUETTE

AFTER thirty years of almost uninterrupted service, W. L. Smith, editor of The Farmers' Sun, has laid aside the pen that never faltered in the farmers' cause. Ere this appears in print he and his life partner will have begun an extended visit with their daughter in Alberta. They plan, news dispatches say, to spend their remaining years in the sunny province.

Thirty years is not long in the life of a nation, yet in that time what changes have been wrought in Canada. When "W. L." left the old Toronto News to join the staff of The Weekly Sun, the latter had just been taken over by Goldwin Smith. The patrons of industry movement was at its zenith. Laurier had just led the Liberal party to victory in the federal arena. The country was at the bottom of a prolonged period of agricultural depression. Almost a decade was to pass before portentous rumblings from beyond the Great Lakes revealed that a new farmers' movement, destined to do much to guide the course of our national life was slowly taking form in the minds of the pioneer farmers of the plains.

Throughout all the developments that have taken place since then a trenchant pen has been busy in the fight for the farmers' rights. As their advocate in season and out of season "W. L." was absolutely fearless. He wrote with great facility on a tremendous range of subjects. With a wide and intimate knowledge of public affairs he combined an unequalled instinct for news of what was going on in every hole and corner of rural Ontario. To these he added a penetrating insight into the minds of the people to whom his writings were addressed. Week after week he contributed to the fund of general discussion. Always strongly anti-imperialistic he strenuously opposed Canada's participation in European entanglements. In recent years particularly he strongly advocated economy in public expenditures and denounced extravagance, whether by township and county councils, or by provincial and federal governments. It was chiefly on the grounds of economy that he has so strongly opposed the building of the Hudson Bay Railway.

But "W. L." did not confine his attention to the discussion of public questions. He was equally at home in reporting from the ringside at livestock exhibitions, discussing crop conditions, dealing with practical farm problems and reporting farmers' meetings and conventions. Wherever he went he seemed to know every farmer he met by his first name. He took a deep interest in reforestation. For some years he lived on a farm east of Toronto, but his pen was not idle. From Cedar Crescent Farm came regular weekly contributions to the press in which questions of interest to Ontario farmers were succinctly discussed.

In the late '90's when cycling was the newest and most popular form of locomotion he conceived the idea of travelling over Ontario by that cheap and simple if laborious method. The object of his peripateticism was to collect information on practical farm problems direct from the men between the plow handles. It was a new idea in farm journalism in those days, but "W. L." was never the last to see a good idea. Much valuable information

did he glean along the concession lines, and it was written up in such a realistic style that it almost smelled of freshly turned furrows and new mown hay, of spring blossoms and ripe Northern Spy apples.

While on this work he unexpectedly covered that rich mine of human interest of which he later made such effective use. In the easy chairs of the farm homes of Ontario he found scores of men and women, gently husbanding out life's taper, their bent and aged bodies bearing mute testimony of years of unremitting toil. Their minds were dwelling not on the problems of the day but on Christian's hope of unending rest or the long past years when they were young and strong and bearing their noble part in the heat and burden of the day. From their lips eager to recount the disappointments and successes, the trials and hardships, the joys and sorrows of early days, he heard the tales from which he reconstructed the pioneer life of Old Ontario. No more sympathetic ear was ever turned to the

men and women who entered the wilderness with nothing but the strength of youth in their arms and the fear of God in their hearts and carved out an empire of smiling farms. Many of them could recall the early '20's of the last century; some even the "summerless year" of 1816, when stark starvation stalked ruthlessly through the scattered settlements.

These pioneer sketches first were printed in The Sun and The Globe and attracted wide attention. Much of the valuable history they contained would have been irretrievably lost had not a sympathetic ear and an able pen been ever ready to catch and preserve it. A few years ago a leading publisher engaged Mr. Smith to bring them together in book form. This work, The Pioneers of Old Ontario, is included in the New Makers of Canada Series.

The work is characteristic of the man. You may search through its pages in vain for the names of military commanders, of governors, of financial barons or of captains of industry. It tells of other people, of men and women whose names were never heard outside their own townships, many of whose broken bodies now lie in neglected country graveyards, but without whose work the proud and forgetful cities of the East would never have been. And he never tired of rousing the present generation to the task of preserving inviolable the heritage of wholesome rural life and sturdy independence of character which their pioneer forefathers had bequeathed to them.

And now "W. L." himself has come to the time of life when the three score and ten has been left behind, and he feels that he must take things a little easier. I said his pen had been laid aside. That is not likely to prove altogether true. His restless activity of spirit will scarcely permit him to be idle. In the columns of The Sun, The Globe or The Star, we are still likely to see frequent articles over the signature, "W. L. S.", which all his readers will recognize. The news dispatches say he is coming to live amongst us. May he enjoy his stay in sunny Alberta for many, many years. And some day in the future may an historian with as sympathetic a heart, and as able a pen, write the history of the pioneer men and women who pushed the frontiers of civilization across the plains of Western Canada.



W. L. Smith



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FINAL RESULTS

of the Figure Puzzle Contest cannot be published until the April 15 issue. See page 1 for full particulars.

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SEE-SAWING ON THE POLITICAL DOUBLETREE

By J. K. MUNRO

WHEN the electors temporarily abolished government on October 29 last they, at least, put Ottawa back on the map from the standpoint of news. During the past three or four years while W. L. M. King & Co. were quietly but successfully sidestepping any and all issues the public had practically forgotten that this veneered lumber camp had, by grace of her late revered and beloved Majesty Queen Victoria, become capital of the fairest of her dominions. They had a hazy idea that somewhere, sometimes parliament might be sitting, but they lacked the interest to ask when or where. When a press gallery man wandered away from Parliament Hill and beyond the purview of the Civil Service, nobody asked what was going on at Ottawa. Everybody knew—and knew even without reading the newspapers. Then with a sudden access of energy Mr. King brought on the election, and in a whirl of eloquence revealed himself to a wondering country. His opponent, Hon. Arthur Meighen, did likewise. And the country did just



Little Manning Doherty was playing in the front yard just to show that the Tories didn't eat a Progressive boy for breakfast every morning.

neither hide nor hair was to be seen. It looked like the last shattered remnant of a once great army, and as you gazed down on it you wondered how long it would last under the onslaught of the rather vicious looking Tories across the way. For they were a formidable looking bunch those Tories, and they looked all the more fearful that, flanked by the Progressives, they presented an unbroken front right down to the door.

But, as your eye ran them over—The Meighen of the mournful face and biting tongue; R. B. Bennett, who emits words with the speed and accuracy of a machine gun; Hon. "Bob" Rogers, with a Laurier hair-cut, and a countenance in which the wisdom of all the ages seems to have concentrated; Sir George Perley a pillar of old-time

Toryism; Hon. Harry Stevens, stern, industrious and able; Hon. Dr. Manion, fiery and eloquent; Sir Henry Drayton, wearer of the vacuous smile that camouflages an active legal mind; Cahan, of Montreal, a giant of a man with a voice to match, who puts every ounce of his energy into the invective he hurls across the floor.

Right here the line breaks as Agnes McPhail raises her head from the desk at which she is writing. And just beyond the fair young stateswoman sits Robert Forke, his Scottish countenance serene as always.

United on One Central Issue

You have been wondering how this government can ever live. Now you wonder how it can ever be beaten. For memories of other sessions tell you that no Grit government will ever be defeated by Progressive votes. And those same memories bring the assurance that there will never be but two parties in any House in which Hon. Arthur Meighen plays a leading part. There will be the Meighen party made up of

dyed-in-the-wool Tories, and the other party made up of all the others, no matter whether elected as Independents, Progressives, Labor or Liberals.

In the present House the Tories number 116. All the others number 129. Putting one in the Speaker's chair, that gives the government a majority of 12. It may not always be working. But there will always be enough of it around to keep the government working. If the Angel of Death does not get busy and bring on too many by-elections the King government is as safe as if it had a majority of 50.

For a Little While Only

To be sure there was one hectic week right after the opening when the King's crown was a bit shaky. During the campaign he hadn't used the Progressives as if he loved them and only them. The campaign fever had gone to his head a bit. A solid Quebec was again rallying to his support with scarce a break in its front. Hon. Charlie Dunning's steam roller was bringing in the sheaves in Saskatchewan. Reports from Ontario told of old Tory war-horses fighting for their lives. All in all it looked, especially to a premier who heard nothing but the best reports, that a government majority over all was in the offing. So he lifted up his voice and said things about his Progressive allies that he has lived to regret.

Some of those Progressives were frankly critical; some were distinctly hostile. To certain misguided Tories, who had Hon. Manning Doherty, a recent convert to Toryism, working for them, it looked as if the government was doomed. It might have been too if the Hon. Arthur Meighen hadn't rushed to its rescue when Hon. Ernest Lapointe had opened the Liberal fight for existence by moving a vote of confidence in the government. Mr. Meighen didn't like the wording and cleverly substituted an amendment of his own. Hon. George Boivin, speaking for the government, was able to show the Progressives that they could vote against the Meighen amendment

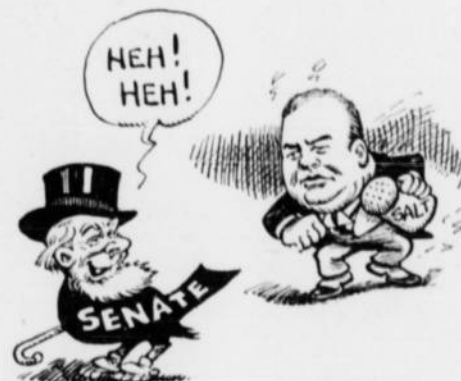
without expressing a deep and abiding faith in the government. They did it—or enough of them did anyway—and the government was over the first jump and settled into its stride.

If Hon. Arthur had let Mr. Lapointe put his straight confidence motion who shall say what might have happened. But the chance won't come again. When those dissenting Progressives wandered home in the chilly air of the morning after and awoke to the fact that they had nearly sent themselves back for another election, the remorse set in. That majority of three on the first division was the smallest the King government has had on a vital question. It is in all probability the smallest it will ever have till it finally folds up its tent and goes to the people of its own volition.

And all joking aside, those Progressives would be foolish indeed to vote themselves out of the preferred position in which they now sit. When Robert Forke led his diminished forces up Parliament Hill, he found glad hands extended to him from both sides of the road. On the Liberal veranda stood Hon. Ernest Lapointe waving a welcome and smiling the invitation, "Come right in boys, the table's all set for you." Across the street Hon. Hugh Guthrie was shouting, "This way friends, me and my leader will see that you're well cared for." And they had little Manning Doherty playing in the front yard just to show that the wicked Tories didn't eat a Progressive boy for breakfast every morning.

The Height of Hospitality

Honest Robert Forke took one look at the Tory household. Peeping through the curtains he discerned the lean and somewhat hungry looking face of A. Meighen. Straightway he turned his back on it. "We'll awa' in here, lads," he said, "Ahm thinkin' Wullie's the best provider." They went in, most of them, and found a real Progressive feast spread out. There were rural credits, natural resources and better than all a liberal helping of Hudson Bay Railway. And even as they pulled their chairs up to the table came from the kitchen the sad sweet voice of W. L. M. King. "If you don't see what you want, boys, just ask for it," was all he said. Nor did he speak in vain, for Woodsworth and Heaps, of Winnipeg, who were tagging on behind, put in their orders, and were soon feeding on Old Age Pensions with side dishes of fricassed amendments to the Immigration and Naturalization Acts. Fortunately, Henri Bourassa, who came in with the other Independents was more bashful. Otherwise Premier King might have had to butcher the British lion in order to give the irrepressible Frenchman his favorite dish of chops. As for the five foolish virgins who didn't go in with the first rush they found the Tory welcome across the road a bit frigid. Soon some of the younger members of the Meighen family began to cry for "protection," and a few other things that the Progressive can't



Mr. King has approached it with soothing words and tried to put salt on its tail... but it laughed mockingly.



"If you don't see what you want, boys, just ask for it," was all he said.

Dr. Wm. SAUNDERS-An Appreciation

By DR. J. H. GRISDALE

Canada's Deputy Minister of Agriculture

THE science of agriculture, or rather the many sciences which today collaborate to make for agricultural progress in this country, had their beginning in very small ways but a very few years ago. Agriculture in fact would seem to have been looked upon at best as an art, but too often as merely a laborer's job for very many years in Canada, just as elsewhere, rather than as a business involving the practical application of scientific principles and the untiring labor of many research and investigatory specialists.

Somewhere about half a century ago, however, here and there men were found in Canada and the United States, and even a little earlier in Great Britain, who began to show some appreciation of the possibilities of developing agriculture by extending the work of the botanist, chemist, entomologist, geologist, etc., along such lines as seemed to promise progress in a practical way. Most prominent among those who in one way and another began to do things in these lines some 50 years ago, and even earlier in Canada, was the late Dr. Wm. Saunders, first director of Dominion government experimental farms.

William Saunders was born in Devonshire, England, June 16, 1838, coming to Canada when only 12 years old. He received but a very limited education, and at an early age took employment in a pharmacy in London, Ontario, kept by a physician in that city. He learned to be a druggist here, and at the age of 18, started in business for himself. He married a short time after going into business, taking as wife, Sarah Agnes Robinson, daughter of Rev. J. H. Robinson, a Methodist preacher. During the first few years of his married life, he undertook, assisted by his wife, a study of the flora of the London district. A paper giving some of the results of his work in this line was published about 1865.

Pharmacist Turns Orchardist

As his health was not very good in his early manhood, he was advised to take more exercise and fresh air, and to this end bought a farm of about 70 acres near London, and planted it largely to fruit trees. For years he spent much time working on this farm, pruning his trees and doing other work, thus fitting himself in a practical way for the large part he was to play in the development of Canadian agriculture and horticulture. It was during this same period too that he made a close study of the insects injurious to fruits, on which subject he later, in 1883, published a book, recognized at the time as the standard work on the subject in Canada.

Meantime, he was far from neglecting his chosen profession, as is evidenced by the fact that he was appointed official analyst for the district of London, and became Professor of Materia Medica in the medical school of the new University in the city of London, now known as the Western University. He had previously founded the Ontario School of Pharmacy, and was president of the same for two years. He was the founder also of the Ontario Entomological Society, and was the president of that organization from 1883 to 1886, during which same period, or approximately so, he was also president of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association. He was the first fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, selected by the Marquis of Lorne, for this honor in 1881, although he was not elected president of this society until 1906. He was also an active member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science.

Experimental Farm System Born

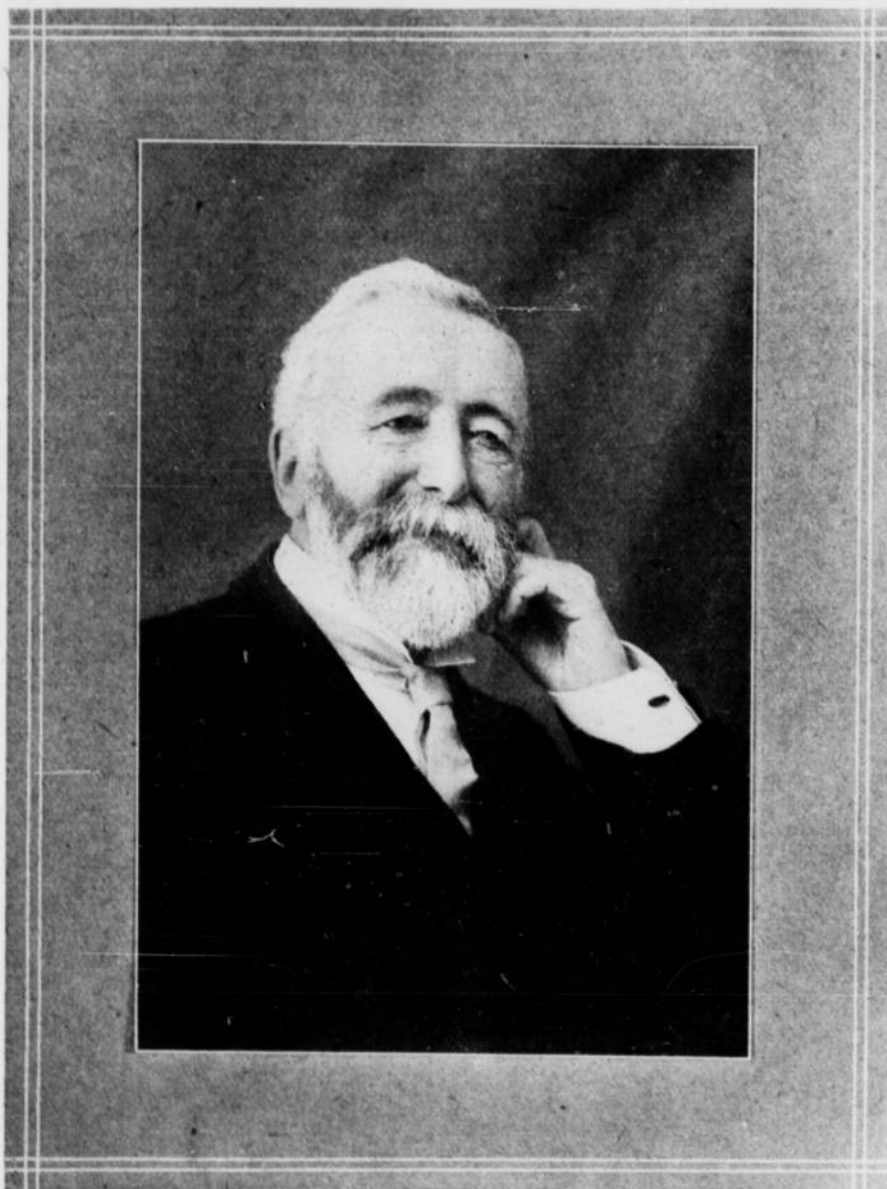
His success as an investigator was recognized, and his ability taken advantage of by the Ontario, as well as by the Dominion government, one or the other of which named him on various commissions to look into problems having to do with the agriculture and horticulture of the day. He was appointed for instance to look into the beet sugar industry in the United States,

to see to what extent this industry seemed susceptible of introduction into Canada, and he was also appointed by the Ontario government on a commission to look into general agricultural conditions in that province.

Finally, about 1885 he was appointed by the Dominion government to study agricultural experimentation and instruction the world over, with the end in view of deciding upon some line of work that might be undertaken by the federal government looking to the

mental farms system might have been expected to take up a good part of his time, nevertheless, in his spare moments, he managed to carry on an immense amount of work of one kind and another, the results of which are very much in evidence even to this day.

As might be expected from his orcharding work while a druggist in London, experimental work in horticulture received a great deal of his attention for some years after coming to Ottawa. His efforts at London had been



Dr. Wm. Saunders, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., F.L.S., 1838-1914

His application of science to agriculture gave us our splendid experimental farm system as well as a large number of improved plant varieties that have been a boon to Canadian farmers.

development of Canadian agriculture, at that time in a lamentably bad condition. He made a most comprehensive report on the matter, and was finally prevailed upon by the late Sir John Carling, then minister of agriculture for Canada, to undertake the establishment and direction of the system of experimental farms as recommended by him in his able summing up of the situation as he saw it in 1885-6.

Immediately on becoming director of Dominion experimental farms, Dr. Saunders began to put under way as much as possible of the vast amount of experimental work, the need for which had been made evident to him through his investigations in Europe, Great Britain and the United States, as well as in Canada. He was fortunate in securing as members of his staff at Ottawa, Dr. Shutt for chemistry; Dr. Fletcher for botany and entomology; and Mr. Hilborn as horticulturist, to be succeeded in a short time by Mr. Craig. The energy and initiative of these men backed and inspired by the experience and wide knowledge of the director, resulted in an immense amount of experimental and investigatory work being got under way in a short time.

The administrative and directive work in connection with the experi-

mental farms system might have been expected to take up a good part of his time, nevertheless, in his spare moments, he managed to carry on an immense amount of work of one kind and another, the results of which are very much in evidence even to this day.

Some of the varieties of the above fruits still recognized as among the best in Eastern Canada and also in the Eastern States, were bred and selected by Dr. Saunders in these early years at Ottawa. As examples, one might mention the Saunders, Magnus and Climax varieties of black currants; Brighton, Count and Sarah red raspberries, and Saunders, Agnes, Ruth, Rideau, Mabel, Silvia, and Charles gooseberries. He was responsible also for some of the first crosses between English and American varieties of gooseberries, work in which connection is still being carried on in the hope of developing in America some varieties of this fruit equal to the famous English varieties which unfortunately do not do well in this climate.

In the case of tree fruits also, Dr. Saunders did much toward the development of varieties that would enable the

Canadian farmer outside the three great fruit growing provinces of Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia, to produce at least enough for his own needs. From 1886 to 1896, he was responsible for the importation of some 200 varieties of hardy tree fruits. In 1887 he obtained from the Royal Botanical Gardens, at St. Petersburg, Russia, seeds of the Siberian crab.

By 1894, a large number of crosses had been made between these Siberian crabs and certain varieties of standard apples noted for earliness and good quality. Among the varieties resulting from these crosses that have some real merit may be mentioned Prince and Pioneer resulting from crossing Tetofsky, an early Russian variety, with *Pyrus baccata* (Siberian crab), and Tony from a cross between McMahon White and *Pyrus baccata*. Osman and Columbia, two other varieties of hardy apples, originated by Dr. Saunders, are extraordinary in that they do well further north on the prairies than probably any other apple known today.

It is interesting to note that W. T. Macoun, Dominion horticulturist, who has so ably continued and extended this line of work, is still using many of the varieties and crosses produced by Dr. Saunders as a basis for the production of hardy seedlings suitable for the western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Many of these later crosses made by Mr. Macoun are proving exceedingly promising as may be seen by anyone visiting the experimental station at Morden, in the fruiting season. It is interesting to note also that United States breeders seeking for hardy varieties of apples suitable for their northwestern states, have been using, for the past 30 years, many of the early importations and cross-bred seedlings made by Dr. Saunders in the early years of his connection with the Dominion Experimental Farm.

In connection with grapes also, Dr. Saunders did a lot of crossing between the European and American species, producing some 400 seedlings, some of them of very considerable economic importance, and one at least of which—Kensington—a cross between Clinton and Buckland, is still grown in Ontario vineyards.

Turned Attention to Flowers

In the matter of flowers and ornamentals, here again Dr. Saunders did much toward improving the types then in common use, or introduced by himself.

Roses came in for more or less attention. He originated several very beautiful varieties, among them being Merry Arnott and Agnes. The latter particularly, seems to be growing in popularity as a beautiful flower with sufficient hardiness to stand our Canadian winters.

One of the still existing monuments to his love of plant life, particularly the beautiful in plant life, is the National Arboretum, a collection of trees, shrubs and perennials occupying an area of over 40 acres on the Central Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. This collection includes specimens brought from practically every continent on the globe, many of which have proven of real economic importance and the whole constituting a most interesting and instructive collection.

Two Imperishable Monuments

For the introduction of one plant in particular into America, Dr. Saunders is most properly famed, and that is the Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree. This shrub or small tree has proven perfectly hardy in all parts of inhabited Canada, and is distributed or sold and planted by millions every year in our prairie provinces and in the northwestern states, for ornamental hedge or wind break purposes. The introduction of this plant alone into American plant life would have been an everlasting witness to the worth of the man as a plant breeder and selector of vision and wisdom had he done not another thing to perpetuate his memory.

Another field to command the attention of Dr. Saunders was work with grasses and clovers, as he made many

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CATCHING ITS SECOND WIND

IN that block of the earth's surface between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and between the Gulf and the Canadian hinterland, there are about 7,250,000 farmers. In the last six years the majority of them have had a new idea implanted in their minds. It is the idea of commodity co-operative merchandizing—the pooling idea. And somewhere between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 of them—nobody knows how many—have formed themselves into contract organizations for the collective selling of these products.

This tremendous achievement did not just happen. It is the result of an extraordinary combination of circumstances in which every detail of what was to happen seemed to have been arranged in advance by an unseen force to which the future was an open book. In the fullness of time everything was in readiness. The zero hour arrived. The great offensive was launched. There were minor local reverses, but the main drive swept on. Most of the major objectives were attained. The great staple products, wheat, tobacco and cotton, and a host of minor commodities were organized on an effective scale. Now has come a pause in the major advance. Territory is being consolidated. In some cases where, apparently, the line had been pushed too far, some terrain has been abandoned and the line straightened. The mistakes of the campaign, and it was not without grievous mistakes, are being analyzed and their lessons drawn. And everything is being gotten ready for further action; not a spectacular, bomb-throwing, cut-and-thrust drive, but a steady continuation of long-drawn-out battle for economic justice for the farmer.

Two Generations of Experimenting

It was stated in the preceding paragraph that the recent rapid advance made by the co-operative marketing idea was the result of a combination of circumstances. The first and most important of these was that a system of co-operative organization suitable to the conditions of the new world, had already been worked out.

Two generations ago the Danes were faced with national bankruptcy. They had just emerged from a disastrous war with Germany. The war had been conducted with characteristic German thoroughness. It was all over in a few weeks, and Denmark emerged shorn of her richest provinces. In the extremity of their distress her people were forced to work together. The result is a co-operative agricultural commonwealth which is the admiration and envy of the world.

One generation ago another set of agricultural producers, the fruit growers of southern California, were faced with bankruptcy. They began to copy Danish methods. After much costly experimentation they evolved a federated type of co-operative marketing organization in which local associations, with full financial responsibility and full autonomy, are federated to form a central selling agency. The California Fruit Growers' Exchange is the classic example of this form of co-operative marketing organization.

Apprenticeship of an Organizer

But the final solution had still to be worked out. For some reason or other this form of organization did not spread rapidly. Here

After a spirited dash the Co-operative Movement in the United States is settling down to a steady stride

By R. D. COLQUETTE

and there it was adopted with success, in the Okanagan Valley with apples, in Prince Edward Island with eggs, in Florida with citrus fruits. But it did not spread even over the rest of the state of California. In 1913 the raisin growers around Fresno formed what was really a local organization, but there the movement seemed to sicken.

Along about 1916, Hiram Johnson was governor of California. One of his acts was to appoint a markets' commissioner for the state in the person of Harris Weinstock, a retired Jewish merchant, and half-brother of David Lubin, who conceived the International Institute of Agriculture, which now has its headquarters at Rome. Weinstock brought over into his new office his private attorney, a young Jewish lawyer, Aaron Sapiro. Immediately things started to move. Existing organizations were investigated. The co-operative movement of Denmark and other countries was studied. A form of organization with strong centralized management and ironclad and copper-riveted growers' contract was evolved. Several of these were organized in the state. They were successful. Sapiro's brilliant work began to attract attention, and by 1920 he had done some work in Washington and Oregon, and had been in touch with the cotton men of Texas.

And so ends phase one. California was the laboratory in which Danish principles of co-operative marketing were revamped and remodelled to suit the psychological, financial and marketing conditions of the new world. And within her borders had arisen a man who was destined to become the greatest personal force in the spread of this newly-evolved form of organization throughout the United States and Canada in the next five years.

Deflation, With a B'g, Big D

In 1920, something happened that every farmer knew about. The post-war boom collapsed. Something pricked the bubble of prosperity and it vanished. Prices for everything the farmers had to sell fell with a dull, sickening thud. Wheat, meats, cotton, dairy products, vegetables, fruits, without which the people cannot live, were as drugs on the market. Factories cut down production and millions of

factory workers walked the streets, but the prices of everything the farmer had to buy held up. Uneven deflation temporarily bankrupted agriculture. The foundations of the economic deep were broken up. The hard times of the middle nineties had returned. But they were not preceded by long years of declining prices as the lean nineties had been. It all happened in a night.

At first the farmers were amazed. Then amazement gave way to consternation and consternation to desperation. The co-operative institutions they had built up, co-operative creameries, co-operative elevators, local co-operative fruit-packing plants, had not saved them in their hour of need.

And let me here interject a remark about co-operative elevators. In 1921 I travelled extensively over the grain states. Any doubt I ever had about the superiority of the farmers' elevator systems of this country over the local co-operative elevator system of the United States, was swept away by what my eyes saw and my ears heard that summer.

The slump caught hundreds of local co-operative elevators with their elevators full of unhedged grain. When things started to slip directors, willing to do anything to save the situation, pledged their personal credit. The result was that in scores of cases the directors were bankrupted along with the elevator. In one South Dakota town where I stopped, both the manager and president of the local elevator had suicided the previous winter. Scores of co-operative elevators had secured credits from the grain trade in Minneapolis under contract to deliver all their grain to the companies extending the credits until their indebtedness was cleared up. The feature of strong central management, as we know it, was missing. The result was disastrous.

But to return. The farmers, driven to desperation, with many of the co-operative facilities they had developed requiring their help instead of helping them, were just in that state of mind to line up behind new leadership. And so ends the second phase.

A New Farmers Leader Appears

It was at this juncture that Aaron Sapiro sprang into national prominence. Born of humble parentage, he had been raised from an early age in a Jewish orphanage. Educated as a Jewish rabbi he suddenly changed his life plan and became a law student in California. Here he attracted the attention of that other Jew we have mentioned, and upon graduation was made Weinstock's private attorney. How he came to be

interested in co-operative organization we have seen. Subsequently he quarrelled with Weinstock, and they parted, for no man makes better enemies with greater facility than Sapiro. He was now free to carve out his own career.

With Sapiro co-operative marketing was no mere academic thing. It was a social thing destined to free the farmer from the thralldom of uncertain markets and ensure for him a decent living. It would do for farming what organization had done for business. It was business principles applied to selling farm products. He advocated co-operation with a fervor and ability that amounted to genius. To him the farmers of the United States turned for leadership. The cotton planters, the grain growers, the tobacco men, the fruit growers sent out the Macedonian cry: "Come over and help us."

An Evangelist With a New Gospel

And he came. His success in stirring vast masses of farmers to action was marvellous. With his electric personality and the evangelistic fervor of his appeal he swept everything before him. To say that he was a promoter is to stop far short of adequately describing him. He was an evangelist with a new economic gospel. No evangelist ever threw himself into his appeal to men to flee from the wrath to come with more fervid abandon than Sapiro did into his appeal to farmers to forsake their false gods of individualism and puny local co-operative effort and join together in an organization that would get them somewhere. Opposition arose, but he swept it aside with an ease that delighted his followers. With a mind of rancier keenness he could cut his opponents to pieces in open debate. He seemed to be in every state of the Union at once. How he stood the physical strain must ever remain an unsolved mystery.

The type of organization championed and promoted by Sapiro was strictly of the centralized type. It depended more on the contract than on loyalty for holding its members in line. Organization on a wide and effective scale only was advocated. The idea took. Engendered of the desperation of deflated farmers it swept the country like a monsoon. Tobacco, cotton and other commodity organizations, sprang up overnight. They were flung together in the white heat of the revival meeting brand of campaign. Brass bands and torch-light processions, "get-together" banquets of farmers and business men, all the paraphernalia of a presidential campaign were pressed into service. In one state the pastors of all churches were appealed to to invoke in their Sunday morning petitions divine assistance for the success of the cotton pool sign-up.

Unjustifiable claims, incapable of fulfilment, were made, of course. "Organize and set the price on your product, the way the Steel Trust and Standard Oil men do," was the shibboleth. But anyone who states that Sapiro was responsible for all that was said and done does him a grave injustice. A big movement is bigger than any one man in it. In his early career he admittedly advanced some un-economic doctrines, but later he exercised due caution. The chief criticism that can be levelled against him is that he underestimated the efficiency of competitive marketing.

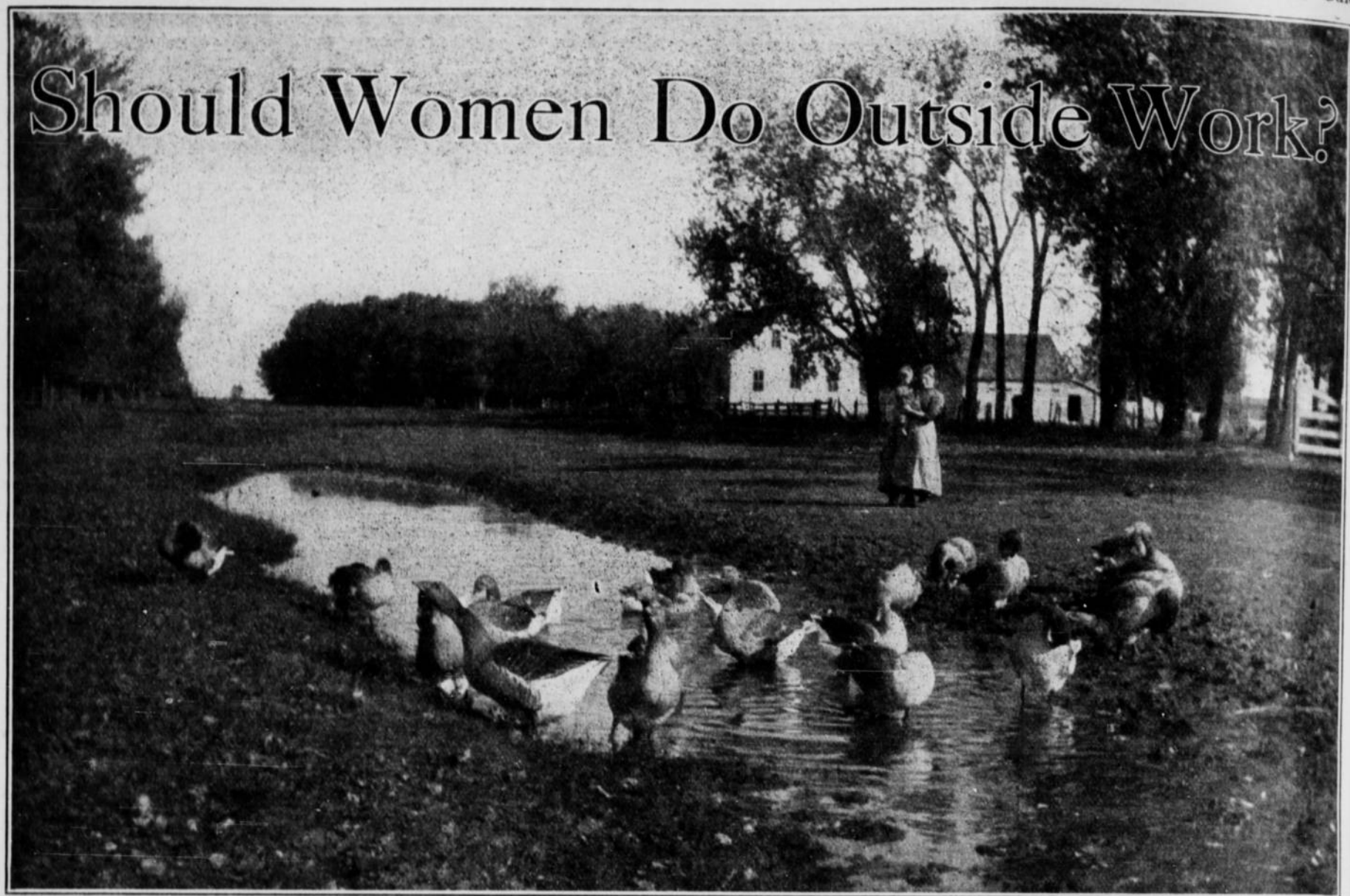
The Scholar vs. The Man of Action

Now this movement, which was by all odds the most important development of its time in the United States, was bitterly opposed. The cue was

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The new elevator of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. at Buffalo, N.Y.



Farm scene near Osterwick, Manitoba

[Photo by Edith S. Watson]

I WOULD say yes, by all means. First of all, we housewives need abundance of fresh air. Too many of us are in a hot house day after day, then when we are called upon to take a drive to town a cold results. Our health demands it. I have been on a farm for 14 years, and if I did not get out in the morning to milk a cow or two, feed some chickens, yes, feed some pigs and calves, I would have one miserable day. I can come in fresh and my housework is done twice as easily.

Then, too, if the good man is sick it is a great help to know how to take hold and do all these chores. Two years ago I helped my husband to seed. I was not very fond of that kind of work, yet I was quite happy in knowing I was helping.

I always milk four cows all summer, attend to a large garden, raise chickens and turkeys, do all my own work in the house, sewing included. In harvest I have from six to nine men, till the plowing is done, and never think of having help. We do all our plowing before we thresh, and, of course, the men are here over a longer period, but just as soon as threshing is done the men are away. I have three children, but none are able to help very much yet.

I know many women will differ with me, but to my way of thinking it is real life to come in with a full pail of milk, to raise the chickens and watch the calves grow.

It gives me a rest just to go out into the garden and hoe and see the vegetables grow and to have lots of flowers to brighten up the dark corners, and to be thankful to live in a beautiful world like this and do my bit.

I have all the modern conveniences in my home and this gives me more time to help my husband outside. Some people, of course, are naturally suited to do outside work, while others are not, and this should be taken into consideration.

I have no use for the lazy man, who is quite willing to sit down and let his wife work. Like a man I know who holds the stakes while his wife sharpens them.

My life is so full I haven't time to grow old. Besides all this work on the farm, I am president of the Mission Band and often have 24 little folks in my Sunday School class. Last year I had 33 entries at our fair.

My husband and I work together. If I am sick he can clean the floor, or do any one of the many duties around the home.

Our secret is co-operation.—Mrs. B. L., Man.

A Pioneer's Regret

I AM a pioneer of the farm, and milked cows night and morning, separated, fed calves, pigs, etc. That was 35 years ago, and we are still mixed farmers. When I married I had to learn to milk, as I had always lived in town, and had no farm experience. I am middle-aged woman now, and looking back, I know that outdoor work was a great mistake, great as the need was.

I spurred myself on, however weary, by assuring myself that I was doing it for my children's sake, so we could accumulate and be able to give them advantages later. This, I know now was a delusion, and I would give the world to be able to live over again those years with my babes.

The most receptive time in a child's day is the morning and evening, especially

than anything else. Those are just the two times of the day that the helping woman must spend with the cows, and the rest of her evening is spent as mine was, catching up on the work that had piled up while she was out.

I had good books in the house that I could have read to them, that would have gone far to uplift and enoble their character, but there was seldom any time, as I was so fatigued that I had to get them to bed as best I could, and drop into bed myself.

I told myself that I would have more leisure when we got better off, but when the time came when I could relax a little the children had work to do, and had formed interests outside the home. The tender, seed-time years had slipped away while I toiled. I found, also, that my health had been affected by the strain of overdoing. My nerves had become frayed, making me unable to be the pleasant and congenial companion to my family that I wanted to be. Being too rushed to give attention to my personal

I was no better off financially than my neighbors that had never done outside work, and they had retained their health, and their husbands found a way of raising the stock and thought more of their wives.

Don't do it, sisters. It doesn't pay. The quality of our boys and girls is more important than livestock. The West is looking to you for its coming men and women, for since time immemorial the lap of genius has been the farm, the best place on earth to raise intelligent, noble, tolerant men and women and for the parents themselves to live. I speak with knowledge of the town life. Make the most of your opportunity, and give to the children your time and the best of yourself, for "As the twig is bent the tree inclines."—Old Pioneer, Sask.

Better than the Alternative

I WAS a city girl, married to an Alberta homesteader, who was also a city man, and soon found himself in the position that most homesteaders come to sooner or later who start in with little or no capital, and generally it is the sooner if they lack experience as well. We soon found our liabilities far outweighed our assets, and it seemed as though we would never get "square with the world." The easiest way would have been to pull out and leave the creditors to do the worrying, start afresh somewhere else, or go back to the city and a trade. But that way has a demoralizing effect on the character, and we were not built that way, so determined to work to the limit and pay to the last cent.

Our next crop was frozen so badly it was only feed wheat, and not much of it. After hauling it 27 miles over a very bad trail, we were paid 35 cents per bushel for it. This crop did not pay the cash expenses involved in growing it. We were owing more at the end than the beginning of the year.

We did some hard thinking after that, and decided considerably more land had to be brought under cultivation, but we had no money to pay for it, and worse, no credit at all. I decided to help as much as possible whenever and wherever I could so as my husband could put in more time on the land.

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This all arose out of a letter published in The Guide on February 17, from Mrs. R. B., Sask., asking farm women their opinion regarding women doing outside work. Possibly the reason for the argument centering around milking was due to the fact that she quoted the views of a neighbor, a mixed-farming enthusiast, who claimed that farmers must milk more cows and still more cows, and that we must get back to the customs of the good old times when women assisted with the milking.

Out of the 114 letters received in reply by The Guide, 50 of the farm women writers argued in favor of women helping with this kind of work, and 38 against, while 26 said "yes and no," depending upon circumstances. Even those whose argument leaned most to one side or the other slipped in one or more provisos. The remainder of our 80,000 readers can be the judges of who has the best of the argument.

the evening. The manner of his going to bed, the tucking in and loving words or a story at night will linger in his memory long after precept and sermons have faded, and have a more potent and restraining influence over him in after years

appearance I had prematurely aged, and my children began to look on me as old-fashioned, and, in consequence, my advice and counsel did not carry the same weight that it would otherwise have done.

I found further by looking around that

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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Improving The Guide

In order to give a very much better service to our readers, who now number over 80,000, The Guide, beginning with this issue, will be published twice each month (on the first and fifteenth) instead of weekly. Frequently we have been asked by our readers for a larger paper, and this issue is a sample of what we shall be able to do under the new system. As a result of this change we shall be able to give our readers much larger papers than we have hitherto been able to publish, and a wider range of reading matter. Under the new plan we are maintaining all the features which have made The Guide so popular for many years. Many of these features have been enlarged, and we have also been able to add other new and interesting features which now make The Grain Growers' Guide one of the very best farm and home magazines published on the continent. Not only have we arranged to provide a very much improved farm magazine, but by economies that we have effected we are able to give that service at a lower cost than previously.

The Guide was established in 1908 to meet a great need. The farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta were at that time building up an organization through which to carry on their fight for economic justice. They were greatly handicapped in having no widely circulated journal to advocate their cause, to publish their news and assist in spreading the gospel of the square deal across the prairies. The Guide was established to supply that want and the service which it rendered was received with great popular favor. The Guide's subscription list grew rapidly until it became one of the most widely circulated farm journals in the Dominion of Canada.

From the day of its establishment The Guide has been devoted earnestly to the welfare of the farmers on these prairies, and we like to believe that The Guide has made a worth-while contribution in the great struggle in which the farmers are engaged. That struggle will continue for many years yet and The Guide will be on the firing line in the future as in the past.

In the new Guide there is no change in general policy. "Organization, Education and Co-operation" is still the motto and the old principle, "Equal rights for all and special privileges to none" is still nailed to the editorial masthead. Our aim will be to give an ever-improving service to our readers and to assist the organized farmers as in the past to establish agriculture upon a permanent and prosperous economic foundation.

The Tariff Question

The tariff problem, as Woodrow Wilson once said, in any large country, is somewhat local in its nature. Here in the prairie provinces it is a hard and cold business proposition. It cannot be a matter of sentiment. Our main business is the production of grain and other agricultural products, the surplus portion of which is marketed outside of Canada. The great bulk of our wheat goes to the world's market, and it is the world's market price

which governs. Except under abnormal conditions, nothing that we can do in Canada will materially affect the world's price for our wheat. No protective tariff can be of any advantage to the grain grower. If the protective tariff on wheat should be made \$1.00 per bushel it would not raise the price of wheat by a fraction of a cent. It is an economic law that the world market price of our exportable surplus fixes the price for our entire production.

It is to the various factors entering into the cost of production we must chiefly look in endeavoring to place grain growing upon a permanently profitable basis. One of these vital factors is the customs tariff. The purpose and effect of a protective tariff is to enhance the selling price of the goods thus protected. To the extent that the tariff enhances the price of the implements of production, food supplies, clothing and other necessities required by the farmer, it increases the cost of the production of grain. Consequently, it is of the highest importance that the tariff tax upon all the necessities of life, as well as the implements of production, should be the lowest possible, and there should be a steady scaling downward of the tariff duties.

The importance of lowering the cost of production is not confined to the prairie provinces. The wheat crop of this country is the greatest economic factor in Canada. The main cause of the present improvement in general business conditions is the large wheat crop of 1925, which has been and is being marketed at a profitable figure. It is the proceeds of this wheat crop and the increased buying power derived therefrom that has set the wheels of industry and commerce in motion from Halifax to Vancouver. The lower the cost of production the greater is the buying power of the wheat crop, and, consequently, the greater the benefit to business in general.

It must not be overlooked that the wheat growers of this country must compete with those of Argentine, Australia, Russia and other countries, and that we have a very long and expensive haul to seaboard. There are other heavy expenditures to be met. Every item that increases our cost of production makes it that much more difficult to compete with other growers in the world's market. All these facts should be kept in mind by our western representatives in the House of Commons when the tariff question is before parliament. Tariff commissions may be appointed to study the question, but the tariff can never be taken out of politics. Tariff problems will always be dealt with by parliament.

The western viewpoint on the tariff question will find a very powerful advocate, not only in cabinet councils, but in parliament as well, in the person of Hon. C. A. Dunning. No one knows the western problem better than Mr. Dunning, and he has declared himself on many occasions very emphatically upon the tariff question. Every member from the prairie provinces, whether he be Liberal, Progressive or Labor, if he represents the viewpoint and seeks the welfare of this part of Canada, in relation to Canada as a whole, can hold no other view than that we should move steadily toward lower tariff taxes upon all requirements that enter into the cost of living. Mr. Dunning's entry into the House of Commons will be a decided source of strength to the low tariff forces in the government and in the House.

The Armstrong-Quebec Rate

The Quebec Harbor Board has brought before the Railway Commission a formal application to establish a rate of 11.75 cents per bushel on wheat on the Canadian National, from Armstrong, Ontario, to

Quebec city, as against the present rate of 20.7 cents. This would extend the Crow's Nest rates from Western Canada right through to the Quebec harbor, and it is reasonably expected would result in a considerable quantity of western wheat moving out over the National railway during the winter months, instead of being diverted through American ports. On behalf of the Manitoba government, H. J. Symington supported the application of the Quebec Harbor Board.

During the discussion before the Commission, it was recalled that in 1916, just when the National Transcontinental was brought into operation, there was a temporary rate of six cents a bushel to Quebec city, and that it had admittedly been profitable. No claim was advanced to have this very low rate re-established, as it was felt that the extension of the Crow's Nest rate would be in keeping with the general question of equalization of rates now being considered by the Commission.

Opposition to the application was advanced by F. J. Watson, freight rate expert of the Canadian National Railways. His argument was that an 11 cent rate would at once force a reduction in the rail and water rate from Fort William to Montreal, and likewise reductions in the American rail and water rate. The United States lines, he contended, regarded the Canadian wheat traffic as essential, and would go to any length to retain it, as was demonstrated in past rate wars when the freight on wheat from Buffalo to New York, which is nine cents per bushel today, was once cut to as low as two cents per bushel. If this is the only argument which can be advanced against the extension of the Crow's Nest rates to Quebec city, then they should be put into effect without any delay whatever. Why should that white elephant railway retain a prohibitive rate when wheat could be carried out over it in large quantities at a very profitable figure.

Mr. Watson also declared that the present wheat rate on the National railways in Western Canada was unprofitable, and that the railway had lost about \$6,000,000 per annum during the past few years on the transportation of wheat west of the Great Lakes. This statement was immediately challenged by Thomas Vien, deputy chairman of the Railway Commission, and Mr. Watson was instructed to produce the evidence to substantiate his claim, which he agreed to do. But on the following day he changed his mind, offering to produce the accounts for the private information of the Commission, but not for the public.

This constant reiteration on the part of

Fifty Cents per Year

As The Grain Growers' Guide will, henceforth, be published on the first and the fifteenth of the month instead of weekly, the subscription price will be reduced from \$1.00 per year to 50 cents per year. Each subscriber who has paid in advance at the former rate of \$1.00 per year will, therefore, have the date on his label extended on the basis of the new price. Thus if a subscriber is paid in advance for one year, the date on his label will be extended for another year. It will require probably three months to change the date labels for over 80,000 subscriptions, but each subscriber may be assured of receiving the number of issues of The Guide that he has paid for, but they will be larger and better issues, and he will be receiving them for a longer period.

our railways that they are losing money hauling wheat, is an utter absurdity. They continue to make the claim but have never offered a tittle of evidence to prove it. On the other hand it has been demonstrated by facts and figures, that the wheat traffic is very profitable to both our big railway systems. What further proof could be required than the huge earnings of both railways in 1925, due beyond question to the enormous wheat crop which they hauled out of Western Canada. It is hardly conceivable that the Railway Commission will be deceived by this railway bluff.

Rural Credit Schemes

According to an article appearing recently in the Winnipeg Free Press, there are various schemes for long-term rural credit being considered at Ottawa. The report reads, in part, as follows:

The scheme which, it is believed, now finds most favor with the government vests full control with an Ottawa board, and would probably mean a cost to the borrower of 8 per cent. An alternative proposal, said to embody the suggestions of Dr. H. M. Tory, who recently presented a report on rural credits to the government, is in essence a provincial scheme with provisions to encourage the formation of local co-operative societies. Estimated cost to the borrower in this case, it is claimed, would run about 7 per cent. The third proposal, formulated by the Council of Agriculture, is believed to have the backing of the Progressive party, and calls for a government guarantee of bonds with provincial administration and the aid of local societies. Under this third proposal money would cost the borrower about 6 per cent.

If the government at Ottawa is considering any proposition for long-term rural credits which will cost the farmer 8 per cent., then it is useless to proceed with the consideration. The government is able to borrow money at less than 5 per cent., and with ample allowance for reasonable administration expenses it should reach the farmers at about 6 per cent. By allowing 1 per cent. for amortization and re-payment of principal, any satisfactory government system should provide for long-term loans, the principal and interest of which would both

be covered by an annual payment of 7 per cent. There is no special merit in a government scheme for rural credits unless it will provide agricultural loans at lower than the prevailing cost. It is not so much more credit that agriculture requires; it is cheaper credit, and the system must be entirely self-sustaining.

Some Good Suggestions

In the Manitoba legislature, the other day, Hon. F. M. Black, former provincial treasurer, made the following recommendations for the improvement of that body:

1. That the membership of the house should be considerably reduced;
2. That the constituencies be enlarged and election by proportional representation;
3. That the indemnity be increased commensurate with the increased demands that would be made upon the members;
4. That members, under the change, would be expected to give undivided attention to legislative business during the six weeks the session would last;
5. That all legislation should be ready, printed, and sent to the members before they assemble for the session, along with a running order paper;
6. That no legislation be introduced during currency of a session except by message from the lieutenant-governor as dealing with matters urgently required for the public good;
7. Limit the debate on the reply to the throne speech to one week at most. Limit speeches to one hour for ministers introducing departmental measures, or to private members on major issues by permission of the house, all other speakers to be limited to 30 minutes;
8. Eliminate matters of purely municipal or parochial interest from the work of the legislature, vesting power to deal with such issues in the municipal commissioner, or the proposed local government board.

There is no question that a reduced membership, a limitation on the useless gab, an earlier preparation of legislation and the elimination of non-essential matters, would make the Manitoba legislative assembly a much more business-like body.

Hon. T. C. Norris Retires

At a Liberal conference, last week, ex-premier Norris tendered his resignation as leader of the provincial Liberal party, ex-

plaining that uncertain health rendered it impossible for him to continue longer in the leadership. During his long public service and in the ups and downs of his political career, Mr. Norris has always been held in the highest personal esteem by the people of Manitoba. He will carry widespread good wishes for a complete recovery of his health and many years of active and useful citizenship.

We note that a committee has been appointed to select a successor to Mr. Norris. This would be a good time in which to take a forward step towards an improvement in the unsatisfactory conditions in the Manitoba legislature. Split up into a large number of groups it is a most inefficient legislative body. By and large the chief differences between the groups is in name only. The Liberal party might set a good example by co-operating with the government and thus lead to further co-operation and the final elimination of the entirely unnecessary display of partisan politics in the provincial legislature.

The Dairymen's Co-operative League of New York State is urging that the duty on milk be raised from 20 cents to 30 cents a gallon in order to shut out "poisoned milk" from Canada. It is curious to what lengths protectionists will go in order to accomplish their purposes. The Canadian milk is undoubtedly of as high quality as that produced in New York State, but apparently its competition prevents the New York producers from raising their prices.

The Montreal Daily Star is true to form when it declares editorially, on March 18: "the income tax as levied at present, is a most inequitable and one-sided impost. It taxes the skilled mechanic and the salaried clerk while it lets the much more comfortably fixed farmer off scot free." This is an absolute and complete perversion of the facts, yet such things do not bother Lord Atholstan's organ when campaigning for the big interests.



Good Farming Brings Results

UNCLE EDWARD LENDS A HAND

UNCLE Edward had known Esther Monroe all her life. He remembered her as a little spindle-legged girl, running through the gloaming to bring home the cows, or staggering with arm outstretched and slim body leaning to balance a heavy pail on her way to feed the pigs. He had thought her grown to a contented hardworking young woman. But it seemed to him, as he sat gazing up at the girl on the creeper-clad verandah, that there was a weary droop to the slim shoulders, and the dark eyes were filled with the tired wistfulness of protesting youth.

He hesitated in the act of starting his car.

"Esther," he said, "When are you coming over to visit with Rosalind? It would do you young people good to get together more often."

The girl's shoulders lifted in a faint shrug.

"I don't seem to get time for visiting," she replied, a faint color flooding her clear dark skin.

"Make time!" advised Uncle Edward, emphatically. "All work and no play isn't good for anybody. I must see what your Aunt Martha says about it!"

He nodded reassuringly, and letting in his clutch glided away.

His homeward path lay through a sea of bronze-green wheat; a sea which rolled from horizon to horizon, broken only by island-bluffs of maple trees and poplars, screening within their dark-green borders the widely-scattered farm homes, and by the straight stiff lines of the graded roads. To a stranger the landscape would have seemed monotonous; but for Uncle Edward long association filled the scene with interesting detail. The lives of the dwellers in the tree-sheltered houses were as familiar to him as that of the orphaned niece who managed his household, and to a certain extent Uncle Edward himself, and on whose account he had been first playfully dubbed with the title which habit had long since adopted. The lines of their common hardships were hidden deep in his round jovial face, and made a network of tiny wrinkles at the corners of his kindly grey eyes.

As he sped swiftly over the smooth dirt road, the drooping figure of the girl persisted in his mind. Faint memories of his own lost youth commenced to stir within him. He recalled long periods of hardly stifled rebellion, when the boundaries of his farm had seemed like the confining walls of a prison, and his growing responsibilities the loaded chains which bound him there. He forgot the lightning-play of fancy with which youth brightens the work-a-day world, and pictured for the girl a life of grey monotony impossible to bear. Then, with one of those sudden and sometimes dangerous impulses, which are common to people who have big warm hearts and ample leisure, he decided to assist with his clumsy masculine fingers the delicate weaving of the web of fate.

The slightly wistful expression to which his face was becoming more and more habituated, fled from it like a cloud. He sped up the drive to his green-gabled house, backed the car smartly into the garage, and a moment later, his step sounded, brisk and full of purpose upon the boards of the rear veranda.

Standing in the kitchen doorway, he glanced round appreciatively. A table covered with a snowy-white cloth loomed invitingly in the centre of the room. Beyond it, on a glittering stove, a kettle sang fortissimo to the spluttering accompaniment of a frying-pan. Most attractive of all was the figure of the fair-haired girl who stood brooding over all like a presiding genius.

Evidently she had not heard his approach. Her gaze rested dreamily on the jet of steam which rose from the kettle's spout, and a tender half-smile softened the rather determined expres-

sion of her features. It occurred to Uncle Edward that of late he had often come upon her dreaming thus. He entered rather noisily.

"Hello, Uncle Edward!" she greeted him. "Another afternoon safely killed?"

"This retiring isn't all that it's



cracked up to be," he told her as he seated himself. "I figure I spend half my days regretting I ever did it, and half the balance planning what I would do if I hadn't!"

"What you need," she said, eyeing him thoughtfully, "is some kind of hobby to occupy your mind."

Uncle Edward experienced a sudden impulse toward confession.

"I was thinking of that, on the way home," he said, leaning back in his chair. "You know how it is on these farms, Rosalind: There's sowing and planting and haytime and harvest, and, what with one thing and another, unless there's sickness or sudden death, we don't take time to think that a neighbor may be needing a hand in something else than husking his corn or threshing his wheat."

His niece nodded slowly, her blue eyes gravely studying his face.

"Now, an old man like me, you know—" He halted enquiringly at her abrupt ejaculation, then amended with a pleased smile, "A man like me, looking on and seeing most of the game, could maybe give a little shove here and a little pull there, unbeknown like—"

He paused. The blue eyes had widened suddenly.

"Uncle Edward!" Rosalind exclaimed. "What are you aiming to do?"

His desire for a confidant flickered out.

"You had some scheme!" she accused.

"Maybe I had," he admitted, shuffling uneasily, "and maybe I hadn't."

"People should be left to work out their own destinies," Rosalind stated dogmatically.

"And a mighty poor working-out some of us give them!" he offered.

"Have it your own way!" Rosalind surrendered, unexpectedly. "Go ahead, Uncle Edward. Go ahead if you must, and set the whole country by the ears! But don't arrange for me to have any part in it; and don't expect them to give you any thanks!"

"I don't look for any thanks. I'm doing it for the pleasure I shall get—helping people." He rose, and pushed back his chair with a contented sigh. "Before you clear away, you might just run over to the men's shack, and tell Cliff I want to see him."

"Cliff?" echoed Rosalind, with a quick

By
JOHN
FRANCIS
SLATER

Author of
*The Stranger within
the Gate*
and
*The Christmas
Triangle*

"Esther led him to the parlor, then—very softly—closed the door."

change of tone. "You are not bringing Cliff into it!"

"He's one of the principal actors," chuckled Uncle Edward. "Run along quickly now, like a good girl."

He strolled through the house to the front veranda, with that feeling of calm benevolence which always succeeded the consumption of Rosalind's cooking, where presently he was joined by his youthful manager, who immediately took possession of the remaining chair.

"If it's the hay in the west field that's worrying you—" he commenced, rapidly, "I know it's punk, but what can you expect when you have been cropping it steadily for nigh on to twenty years?"

Uncle Edward sat up suddenly, while his very eyebrows bristled.

"Young man!" he cried, "I'd have you know that I was farming this land before you were even thought of! Young fellow, let me tell you—" And he went on to tell him, while the old clock in the hall behind them steadily ticked out thirty minutes. "However," he concluded, as the young man sagged, crushed and beaten in his chair, "that is not what I wanted to talk to you about."

"Phew!" groaned Clifford, rumpling his curly hair.

"I called round by Monroe's, on the way home," explained Uncle Edward, "and it struck me that we don't see as much of them as we might."

Cliff Benson's clear-cut features twisted expressively.

"'Nuff's as good as a feast!" he grunted. "The old man gives me a pain. If he has anything in his mind beside his half-section and his bank-balance, he never allows it to show."

"Some people might copy his example with improvement," suggested Uncle Edward, pointedly.

"That girl of his, for example," said Cliff. "I guess the half-section might see her for ten seconds, if she ever got the opportunity to leave!"

"A fine girl that, my boy!" exclaimed Uncle Edward, delighted at the early opening. "A splendid worker, they tell me! And it doesn't stop at that, either: where did you ever see the equal of those great soft eyes, so dark and speaking?" "I prefer 'em blue," interjected the boy. "But take your choice."

"What does mere color matter? It's character that you want to look for: a mate that will stand by you in your troubles and er—er—nurse you in your old age!"

Cliff Benson's chair creaked suddenly.

"Look at the character you have there! Firm as a rock; honest and true as an old-fashioned plow-share." — Uncle Edward fell silent, although overcome by the picture he had evoked. "A man is only half a man," he threw out, suddenly, "—until he marries!"

"And you'd like for me to call on them?"

asked Cliff, slowly. "And maybe to bring her over?"

"That's what I was hinting at!" cried Uncle Edward, delightedly. "Sure. You had better call tomorrow, on your way back from town."

Cliff Benson shook his head sorrowfully as he retraced his steps to the shack where

he bunked with his men. Someone was singing when he reached the door and, feeling the necessity of getting this thing straight in his mind, he turned, and plunged into the deepening shadows. Presently the massive bulk of a powerful tractor appeared before him. He climbed to the driver's seat, and removing his cap let the cool east wind, laden with far-borne moisture from the Great Lakes, play upon his brow. Here he was in his element, and here he could think.

Perhaps for the first time, the careless assurance which had hitherto carried him through life was badly shaken. Unconsciously he had accepted it as an axiom that this world was a jolly old globe and didn't treat you at all badly if you were half decent in exchange. But here was Rosalind, who never did a mean or unkind action in her life, and had cared for Uncle Edward like a mother, and unless something turned up to stop it, it looked for all the world as though she were going to be turned out to give place to that eighteen-year-old kid of Monroe's! It would be a darned shame, and it must not occur. He, Cliff Benson, must stop it! Esther Monroe was a sensible girl. Well, she must be made to see sense in this. He straightened his shoulders as he made the decision, and some of his self-assurance slipped away to give place to a more modest self-reliance.

His face was very determined, the following day, as he took the Monroe trail on the way home from town; but it lightened suddenly when he came in sight of the house. A battered flivver stood before the door, at which a lanky youth was cranking vigorously.

"Tom Netherhill!" muttered Cliff. "I'll bet it's not the first time he's been here, either."

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THE TREASURE OF HO

By L. ADAMS BECK

Author of *The Key of Dreams* and *The Perfume of the Rainbow*

What Has Happened So Far

John Mallerdean, who worked in the customs office in Peking, and whose ancestors had lived many years in China, went up into the mountains with his servant boy, Yin, for a holiday and rest. In the temple of August Peace he was recognized by an old priest. That night he had a peculiar experience and saw in a dream his ancestor, John Mallerdean, and one Vernon, in conflict over treasure of rich jewels which had been given by the Emperor Ho to Keith and Mallerdean for valuable services. Vernon had wanted to marry Dorothy Keith, but she had been secretly married to Mallerdean, and there was a daughter by this marriage. In the morning the priest told young John Mallerdean that what he had seen in the vision was what had actually happened many years before. Mallerdean left the temple, determined to find some trace of the girl who would have been the heiress of his ancestors. At this time the Boxer rebellion was under way. Disguising himself as a Chinese gentleman he left the British quarters and went to the home of the Blind Man of Hupei, who was gifted with a sense of second sight. In a vision called up by the blind man, John recognized one of the attendants of the despotic cruel Empress as the girl he was looking for.

CHAPTER IV

I MADE my way back to the temple with thoughts I will not write, and passing through the street saw much to justify his certainty of the ruin at hand. I must not sully this page with stories of the bloodshed and rapine that met me at every turn. Men were talking openly of the downfall of the legations as near at hand. I knew better, but was in fearful anxiety as to how long their resistance could last.

Next morning an unobtrusive Hakka joined the blind man at his kinsman's house. He had announced my coming and all was prepared. I was presented to the brother, a man older than himself, kindly and simple in his ways, and a room was appointed me. There were no women in the house. Like all far-seeing people, he had sent his women off at the approach of the Boxers, and where their refuge was I never knew. There was not a single article of value in the house. There, too, they had made their preparations. The very chopsticks we ate with were wooden, the floors were bare. I told the blind man all particulars of the end and watched the slow tears distil from his sightless eyes—a pitiful thing to see.

"It now behooves us," he said, "to carry on the tradition of so much worth. My own mind is made up."

We waited on events and that day had news that the Empress

had sent a magnificent gift of fruit and vegetables to the legations with a most conciliatory and gracious message, and that in "the strict seclusion of the Palace" she had ordered large sums of money to be shared among the Boxers. Again I sent the word "Cawnpore" to the British Legation.

My new master devoted the evening to giving me the necessary instructions for my attending him in the palace. My name was Yuan. I was a devout Buddhist skilled in charms and incantations. Signals were arranged between us in readiness for events to be told later. I also had the faculty of the second sight under certain conditions. I was a literary man, and took no interest in politics. I knew I could play this part if I kept within certain limits, and since the blind man realized these I knew I was pretty safe. I asked his own name, and after a minute's hesitation he told me it was Wei. I cannot tell if this was true. I took the opportunity of asking how he knew the name of John Mallerdean, and he replied that the answer to that question must "await the appointed day." I accepted this, for I had no other way. I will say here and now that the more I saw of him the more grateful I felt to my dead friend for having put me in his hands. He was an honest man, a true patriot, and possessed of gifts so extraordinary that they opened a whole new chapter of experience to me.

The next morning, as we walked in the little courtyard, listening to the guns and, alas, to the cries that sometimes pierced even their sullen roar, I saw an imperial official approaching attended by a dozen Manchu guards, and hastily warned my master. Not a flicker of expression passed over his blind face. We paced stolidly up and down speaking of indifferent matters until they entered the gateway with the screen of stone skewed to ward off the coming of evil spirits who must

basest of the rats and foxes who had made his millions by pandering to the evil doings of the imperial men and women of the dying dynasty. The Manchus had ousted the Mings when moral decay weakened them, and now their own turn was at hand. How could it be otherwise when evil minions like the one before me had a determining voice in their councils?

In a high nasal voice he began.

"The words of the Empress. The Kindly Mother commands that the Blind Man of Hupei, honored by all the world for his divine gifts, should forthwith attend her in the Palace of the Jewelled Phoenixes. Rooms of honor shall be set apart for him. The choicest—"

To my amazement, to my consternation, the blind man instantly towered into passion.

"What!" he cried. "I reverence the August Empress—but at a distance. She has deprived me of my eyes. She has condemned me to eternal darkness. Can even the Divine Empress suppose that a man so treated will exercise his art on her behalf? Does her Majesty believe that the attendant spirits will be at the service of one who could use their instrument so vilely? No—I can die, but cannot yield. Convey to the Empress the reverent salutation of the lowest of her slaves, and say that the blind man cannot come."

Blank amazement on the official faces



to match my own. What? Refuse? The Empress?

A pause. The blind man turned a resolute back and made toward the house. I followed his example, quaking. I own. The official caught me by the sleeve.

"Who are you?"

"The attendant Yuan."

"Then persuade this madman to hear reason. If I return without him the Kindly Mother will skin me alive. And what she will do to him and to you passes thought. He must come. He shall come if we drag him through the streets."

Genuine fear was in the man's eyes. Suddenly I perceived the strength of the blind man's position and his reasons for acting thus. I assumed the

majesty of the wizard, in the Chinese of a man who is used to speak Hakka. "You may drag him through the streets, but you cannot drag the spirits. Her Majesty may slay him; but what is death to such a one, and the spirits she cannot slay? Behold—see there!" I pointed to the dolphin finials of the Temple of Lao-tze at hand. There was nothing, of course, but no matter. It is well known in China that spirits perch on these finials. They are there for that purpose.

"The greatest prince in the Empire would not dare to act as you and your master are doing now!" he said, with a white glare at me.

"Probably not," said I. "They have reasons for fear, we have not."

Bluff, unmitigated bluff, but it answered.

He moderated his tone.

"If your master understood what rich rewards—"

"That would be ineffectual. We waste your inestimable time. Permit us to return to our studies."

I stared at him with a face expressionless as a mufin. The situation was really humorous. Of course I knew that China is ruled by superstition, but I had not had the wit to size up the situation so swiftly as my master. No matter, I understood it thoroughly now.

"It seems, then, that we must return to her Majesty. Her divine wrath will blaze like the flame consuming the stubble," said the official, shifting uncomfortably from one foot to the other. I vouchsafed no answer, but pursued my stately way to the house. Again he intercepted me and grasped my sleeve.

"If with prostrations and abasements we besought the divine sage—"

I shook myself free and proceeded. The soldiers had stood stolidly by now and right-about-faced for retreat. The official stood for five minutes or more, evidently hoping for mercy. At last the whole party disappeared.

"They are gone," said the blind man in a tone of satisfaction when I rejoined him and the outer gate shut.

"They are gone, oh, wise and benevolent!" said I. "But pardon my ignorance and reveal whether the next arrival may not be an order for our execution. It appears very possible to me."

"Young man, no!" he replied, using the Chinese term employed by a teacher to his disciple. "Do I not know the Manchu woman? Had I gone easily, she would have neither feared nor trusted me, nor could I have made my terms for entering her service. It would have been impossible, for instance, to take an attendant of my own with me. But she who fears neither man nor God, fears every devil, every ill omen. She believes devoutly in the elixir of immortality, in the elixir of youth. She remembers that Hwang-ti emperor who sent his ship to discover those golden isles where dwell beneficent spirits whose joy it is to give the draught of immortality to all who reach their happy shores. When we stand in her presence hear how I will speak with her. But tell me this—was all the talk with that villain in Chinese?"

"My master, yes," said I, following his example and employing the honorific used by the disciple. "What else should it be? Rough Chinese."

He leaned forward, impressive and stern.

"Then guard it as a secret more precious than pearls that you can speak Manchu. We may learn weighty secrets thus. You read and write it also?"

"Not so well as Chinese, but sufficient."

"That is well indeed, and also a secret. I shall, of course announce to the Palace that you are a Hakka man and your knowledge of Chinese limited."

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K. ALLEN

"The next morning, as we walked in the little courtyard, I saw an imperial official approaching, and hastily warned my master."

The newcomer wore a corpulent presence and a plutocratic expression. I knew him well by sight—one of the

Convincing Proof

that One-Profit Studebaker Cars give longer and more dependable service—the result of Unit-Built Construction

THIS roll-call of owners of Studebaker cars which have traveled over 100,000 miles, is proof positive of Studebaker's in-built reserve mileage and greater dependability.

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Name	Mileage	Name	Mileage	Name	Mileage
Geo. Sealeffer, Topton, Pa.	110,278	Joseph Scott, Rhinebeck, N. Y.	200,000	William R. Jewesson, Brooklyn, N. Y.	109,000
John Winquist, Salamanca, N. Y.	102,321	Chas. Covert, Beacon, N. Y.	150,000	T. A. Backe, Brooklyn, N. Y.	160,000
C. J. Forness, Salamanca, N. Y.	121,280	Jack Lansford, Greenville, Tex.	150,000	E. J. Tonnelle, Benton Harbor, Mich.	175,000
Beau Taxi, Salamanca, N. Y.	103,222	H. A. Funk, Winslow, Ariz.	110,248	Oscar Gernert, Shillington, Pa.	135,000
David B. Abrams, Northville, N. Y.	138,000	Russell Proer, Highland, N. Y.	290,000	Ed. Oberg, Pier St., Merrill, Wis.	118,491
Chas. Landers, Johnstown, N. Y.	117,000	William McGill, N. Conway, N. H.	125,642	Baker & Co., Modesto, Calif.	101,050
Empire Co., Gloversville, N. Y.	109,000	Delmore Smith, N. Conway, N. H.	111,257	F. D. Clements, Gassaway, W. Va.	126,000
Henry Lorenz, Pipestone, Minn.	115,000	Barnes Bros., Valparaiso, Ind.	110,000	R. R. Walcott, Hamilton, Ill.	108,000
Bert Flynn, Bloomington, N. J.	135,000	Eugene Hartopp, Austin, Tex.	134,527	T. S. Wright, Temple, Texas	105,000
F. L. McCord, Dexter, Me.	150,000	A. E. Lawrence, Austin, Tex.	108,000	Oak Ridge Oil Co., Santa Paula, Calif.	100,000
County of Kern, Bakersfield, Calif.	138,000	Mrs. F. Schvedel, Austin, Tex.	115,000	Ike Warren, Holly, Mich.	137,000
Anderson Stage Co., Mojave, Calif.	100,000	A. P. Gardner, Frankfort, Ky.	235,000	W. E. Nunnalea, Tyler, Tex.	115,605
Geo. W. Rickhill, Bisbee, Ariz.	150,000	Fred H. Carlson, Creighton, Neb.	119,465	W. E. Nunnalea, Tyler, Tex.	121,025
F. E. Spicer, Dodge City, Kans.	100,000	Harry Brook, Sterling, Colo.	100,000	W. E. Nunnalea, Tyler, Tex.	106,159
Frank Hessman, Dodge City, Kans.	100,000	W. E. Hemming, Sterling, Colo.	125,000	Nathan Feldman, Kingston, N. Y.	186,000
Lee Spence, Monmouth, Ill.	136,000	Samuel Brown, Uniontown, Pa.	125,000	Samuel Feldman, Kingston, N. Y.	179,500
W. H. White, Pasadena, Calif.	300,000	M. F. Sygal, Brainard, Neb.	100,000	Chas. Van Etten, Kingston, N. Y.	109,500
Thos. L. Medanic, Pasadena, Calif.	225,000	S. B. Baker, Red Star Bus Line, Dunkirk, Ohio	150,000	Sheriff Columbiana Co., Canton-E. Liverpool Bus Co., E. Liverpool, Ohio	142,000
H. R. Taylor, Pasadena, Calif.	110,360	L. Bamberger, Yuma, Ariz.	120,000	Tim Bishop, Lincoln, N. H.	105,000
Walter Mushrush, Pasadena, Calif.	125,000	J. E. McGregor, Yuma, Ariz.	100,000	George Ward, Ansonia, Conn.	110,000
Police Dept., Pasadena, Calif.	152,000	L. Rock, Ada, Okla.	100,000	Clark Barber, Kitts Hill, Ohio	135,000
A. W. Shaffer, Pasadena, Calif.	110,000	Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	200,000	H. Kettler, Ironton, Ohio	100,000
F. H. Whitney, Buffalo, N. Y.	190,000	Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	275,000	J. W. Truby, Ironton, Ohio	100,000
Dr. Emanuel, Minor, N. D.	100,000	H. C. Kinnison, Tucson, Ariz.	200,000	Hillstead & Grant, Int. Falls, Minn.	135,000
Albert G. Dannel, Ritzville, Wash.	140,000	Heber White, Buffalo, Mo.	142,000	Red Top Cab Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.	160,000
V. B. Bennington, Ritzville, Wash.	130,000	E. T. Williams, Springfield, Mo.	112,000	Red Top Cab Co., Wichita Falls, Tex.	120,000
J. A. Adams, Ritzville, Wash.	120,000	Dr. L. J. Stetauer, Chicago, Ill.	120,000	Dr. H. E. Funk, Culbertson, Neb.	117,000
Wm. Moore, Ontario, Calif.	105,000	Chas. Corley, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	M. B. Greenlee, Terre Haute, Ind.	211,536
J. Lawrence, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	146,000	David Gillogly, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	B. F. Davis Bus Line, Terre Haute, Ind.	108,000
E. A. Carper, Malden, W. Va.	101,264	Dan Dauphin, Savanna, Ill.	100,000	Warner Paige, Terre Haute, Ind.	104,469
H. D. Ness, Smethport, Pa.	155,000	J. Hiptwell, Chelsea, Mass.	130,000	W. B. Bruce, Terre Haute, Ind.	112,767
Paul Bartlett, 343 Saylor, Atlas, Pa.	137,000	Ralph Pierce, Melrose, Mass.	125,000	O. H. Hurd, Beaumont, Tex.	140,000
T. F. Tompkins, New Brighton, N. Y.	100,000	Oliver Mitchell, Boston, Mass.	150,000	W. H. Perkins, Dallas, Tex.	125,000
Dawson Garage, Pueblo, Colo.	103,000	Joe McGilroy, Highland Park, Ill.	115,000	Jack Snider, Dallas, Tex.	130,000
Richardson & Smith, Devils Lake, N. D.	100,000	Bisbee-Tucson Stage, Tucson, Ariz.	100,000	Larry Miller, Bemidji, Minn.	105,000
Alex. Neuman, Superior, Wis.	135,184	Mrs. J. Sheahan, Highland Park, Ill.	103,000	Geo. Hickerson, Bemidji, Minn.	160,000
W. L. Brown, Waterville, Maine	105,000	I. C. & E. Traction Co., Springfield, Ohio	100,000	Nick Elviss, Huntington, Pa.	166,556
C. W. Evans, Waterville, Me.	100,000	Red Star Bus Co., Springfield Ohio	360,000	Geo. Magels, Huntington, Pa.	105,351
Shance Transportation Co., Charlotte, Mich.	150,000	Pendegroft Bus Line, Chapel Hill, N. C.	100,000	A. E. DeCoul, Woodbine, Ia.	120,413
John Bower, Bedford, Va.	120,000	Stuebenville-Cat Trans. Co., Stuebenville, Ohio	160,000	Harry E. Yount, Dunlap, Ia.	120,413
C. E. Pickett, Sidney, Ohio	210,000	Jefferson County, Stuebenville, Ohio	108,000	Ira Mongeson, Lacombe, N. H.	140,000
F. O. Flours, Sidney, Ohio	110,000	Cadiz Bus Line Co., Cadiz, Ohio	135,000	Robert Shelby, San Antonio, Tex.	117,000
J. L. Robeson, Buena Park, Calif.	249,792	Bunker Hill Trans. Co., Waterbury Conn.	246,000	Central Garage, Lake City, Minn.	117,000
F. J. Paul, Orange, Calif.	170,000	M. Hengeveld, Miami, Fla.	250,000	C. A. Goff, Ironton, Minn.	116,000
C. L. Beach, Bucyrus, Ohio	235,400	E. G. Palmatier, Miami, Fla.	100,000	H. M. Wandre, Ironton, Minn.	135,000
Jerome Fisher, Bucyrus, Ohio	225,000	Walter H. Goodrich, College St., New Haven, Conn.	126,000	Herbert Johnson, Roslyn, N. Y.	100,000
Roy Linn, Bucyrus, Ohio	120,105	Connaghan-Walen Co., Old Monroe, Mo.	102,000	Johnson Co., Marshall, Texas	112,687
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John Henshaw, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	241,000	White Line, Lewiston, Me.	101,000	H. A. Savage, Fresno, Cal.	128,000
J. E. Baker, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	180,641	R. S. Whitney, Lewiston, Me.	100,000	Art. Eedi, Nashua, Minn.	265,000
George Ives, Gouverneur, N. Y.	110,000	Anton Anderson, Montevideo, Minn.	220,000	F. O. Boggs, Nashua, Minn.	160,000
Snow Valley Bus Co., N. Paint St., Chillicothe, Ohio	100,000	Pete Stalmen, Morris, Minn.	125,074	C. L. Baird, Atchison, Kans.	140,000
Cannon Ball Transportation Co., Portsmouth, Ohio	100,000	Al. Howard, Salina, Kans.	162,000	Red Star Bus Line, Canton, Ohio	102,000
North Iowa Motor Co., Mason City, Iowa	257,286	Youngstown Southern Trans. Co., Columbiana, Ohio	110,000	Stuebenville Bus Line, Canton, O.	150,000
Bill Taxi Co., Mason City, Iowa	135,284	Youngstown Southern Trans. Co., Columbiana, Ohio	106,000	E. Liverpool Bus Line, Canton, O.	114,000
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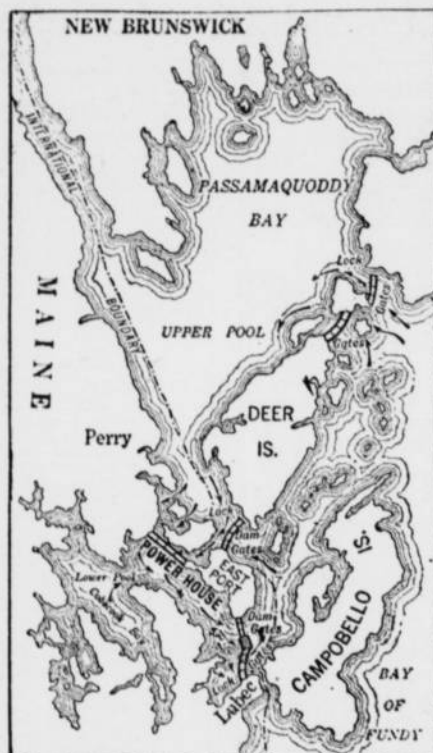
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SHARPENS ITSELF

Harnessing the Tides of Fundy

THE tides of the Bay of Fundy, famous in song and story, may soon be turned to industrial uses. Engineers have worked out the plan in detail. Last September the electors of the state of Maine voted to allow the backers of the project, if developed, to sell electric energy outside the state. All that seems necessary now is for capitalists to come forward with the necessary \$100,000,000 and complete the enterprise. The tides will do the rest.



The scene of the proposed development is on the international boundary. Passamaquoddy Bay, in New Brunswick, will be used as the high water reservoir. Cobscook Bay, in Maine, will be the low water reservoir. A chain of dams, with flood gates, will connect the islands and complete the division between both bays and the Bay of Fundy. Another dam, with a gigantic power house, will separate the upper from the lower reservoirs. At high tide the flood gates will be opened from the Bay of Fundy into Passamaquoddy Bay, and the water will pour in. When the tide begins to recede the gates will be closed and the water imprisoned. At low tide the flood gates between Cobscook Bay and the Bay of Fundy will be opened and the water that has accumulated there will pour out. Then as the tide begins to rise these will be closed and the water held out.

As a result of these operations a difference in levels between the upper and lower reservoirs of from 15 to 20 feet can be maintained, according to the height to which the tides will raise the water in the upper bay. The fall of the water through the turbines into the lower bay will provide the power for the production of electrical energy. A minimum of 500,000 horse power will be produced.

The dream of mankind to put to use the restless energy of the sea may at last be realized. In all probability this will be the basis for the formation of a great distributing system which will sweep southwest through New England and be joined on the West by lines bringing power from Niagara, and thus a great reservoir of power will be formed.

Charting Ocean's Hidden Perils

OF all aids to navigation none is more indispensable than the chart, for without this guide to Neptune's invisible paths and shoals, a ship would soon become prey to its hidden dangers. A chart is a marine map intended for the use of seamen, but must be constructed with more care than an ordinary map. It must be an exact reproduction, on a smaller scale, of the visible and invisible features of the sea, and the shore with its conspicuous land marks must be most accurately delineated. On it, movements of baffling tidal currents are graphically explained. Depths in fathoms and feet are shown; dangerous shoals and rocky reefs—fixing the positions of which is often no easy task—are represented in their exact positions, and artificial features, such as light-houses and flashing light-buoys which help to make safe our mighty waterways for "ships that pass in the night," must all be designated on this representation of watery depths.

To the mariner, guiding his ship through dangerous waters, the value of accurate charts is at once apparent. On this flimsy piece of paper, laid out before him in the chart-room, the captain locates his position, sees on the chart the invisible dangers ahead and on the chart lays off his compass course clear of reefs and shoals.

No less appreciative of the value of charts would be his passengers, could they realize how much their safety depends on the accuracy of the work of the trained hydrographer.

But not only to those "who go down to the sea in ships" are charts of vital importance. They affect the economic welfare of every citizen of Canada. Insurance companies will not insure vessels plying through uncharted waters except on the payment of exorbitant rates. The lower the risk of disaster, and consequently the lower the rate of insurance for vessels operating in that locality. In the recent fight for lower marine insurance rates the excellence of our own charts of inland waters played a prominent part.

Reliable charts are an important factor in the commercial development

of Canada. Just as good roads open the country to inland transportation, so good charts, by making our coasts and harbors accessible to ships, develop our waterborne commerce. Yet few lands-



Black shows
surveyed
ocean areas

men know anything whatever of charts and their use and even the average mariner, plowing through storms and heavy seas, is little aware of the vast amount of work that has been done to produce the accurate navigational charts that are needed to make such a voyage safely and expeditiously.

Charts are considered so vital to the safe navigation of ships, and therefore in promoting commerce, that most of the maritime nations of the world produce them and sell them at low cost to the mariner.—F. Clifford Smith, junior.

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Hunting-Birds of Long Ago

By WERNER P. MEYER
In the Farm Journal



Left—The hawk swooping on its prey—in this case an unfortunate pigeon. Right—A leather hood was put over the falcon's head in the field and taken off just before the bird was released.

IF it hadn't been for the invention of gunpowder, probably every farm boy in the country would be a falconer today. Since firearms were invented before the country was settled, however, the art of training falcons became lost to our sport-loving race.

In the pre-powder days falcons were a necessity to capture certain game and birds. Bows and arrows would never do. The only method by which to get a wild-goose supper was by "sicking" a falcon after the bird in flight.

A falcon is nothing but a hawk born wild and trained to hunt for his master. It is pretty hard, even in Europe, to find many people who can still train a falcon. There are some families in Holland, and a few in Scotland, who have been falconers for generations. It is through them that the society folks in France and England who have tried to revive the sport since the war, are able to get their trained birds.

The modern mind, however, finds the art of training one bird to kill another a little unpleasant. Perhaps we should look at hawking as a thrill out of the past—the days of knights and castles and Robin Hood.

"It is perhaps best as a picturesque link to the past that falconry may be enjoyed," says Louis Agassiz Fuertes, ornithologist, and the leading authority on falcons in this country. "It is manifestly against the trend of feeling to start such a sport now."

"Noble birds of prey" these trained hawks were called in the days of King Richard. But even long before this, it is said Charlemagne loved his pet flier almost as much as his favorite war-horse. Even in the days of Napoleon falcon-hunting was still a hobby among kings and high nobility.

It was at the time of the Norman conquest that the sport was at its height. Falcons played an important role in the literature of the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries. The rank of a noble could be told by the falcon he carried on his arm, and some claim that the eagle which serves as a shoulder decoration to colonels in our army dates back to the falcons of knight-hood.

From the "Boke of St. Albans" published in 1486 we learn that the birds carried by noblemen

of different rank were as follows:

The emperor carried an eagle; the king a gerfalcon or the male of a gerfalcon; prince, falcon gentle or tercel gentle; duke, rock-falcon; earl, peregrine; baron, bastard; knight, saker and sakeret; squire, lanare and lanret; lady, mezlyon; young man, hobby; yeoman, goshawk; poor man, tezeett; priest, sparrow-hawk; holy-water clerk, muskayte.

Terrel is the name applied to the male, and originally the females were considered the only true falcons. Some claim that the reason for calling the male terrel is that the male is a third smaller than the female. Others say that as a rule the male is always the third bird in the nest, while the other two are female. The female is always considered the more deadly in striking its prey.

A good deal of training is necessary before a falcon is ready to take up the business of hunting. The young falcon, called an eyas, is more easily trained than the mature bird, or haggard, but the latter makes the better hunter.

The hunting and killing of prey is instinctive in falcons, but they must be taught to return to their taking-off point after a flight. The modern method of accomplishing this end is to attach one end of a 15-foot cord to the falcon's leg (the bird is always hooded, except when in flight) and the other end to an automobile (or, as an officer in the Marines' flying corps did, to an airplane). When the hood is removed the bird takes to the air, but upon reaching the end of its tether it is jerked back to its starting point. After many repetitions of this experience, the bird will always return to its perch.

After weeks of taming and petting, the hawk has a helmet put over its head and the only time thereafter that it sees daylight is at meals or when it is sent into the air after prey.

Some of the birds which were and are being hunted with falcons are the heron, a large African bird which migrates annually from the Nile to the northland, the lark, magpie, wild duck, pigeon and many other varieties of small birds. Falcons and eagles, both of the same bird family, are the undisputed rulers of the sky. In India animals as large as deer are hunted with trained falcons.



Carrying hooded falcons to the hunting field

Turn over to Page 45



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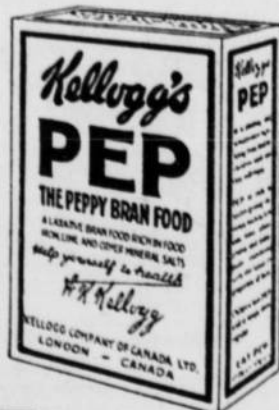
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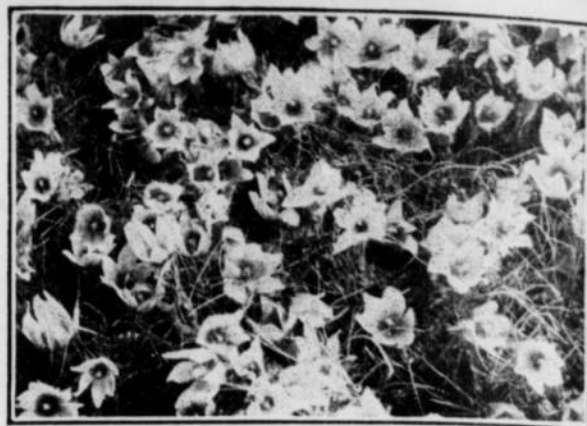
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The Anemone



WE of the West have a profound disdain for the origin and true meaning of words. To us a red-skin is an Indian and the bison is a buffalo. Likewise, to most of us, the first floral harbinger of spring on the prairies is the crocus. Dignified professors may insist that the true crocus, like the true Indian and buffalo, is a native of Asia, and that our little friend is the anemone patens or windflower. But in Western Canada it will always be known by the loved names of crocus, mayflower or Pasque flower.

* Brave and self-reliant as the Canadian woman herself, this beautiful plant needs little encouragement to burst early into bloom, often amidst lingering snows. For a week or two, at the first approach of spring, one notices everywhere the tiny, fuzzy, grey-green buds. Then the prairie is a-blossom with the crocus. Without foliage, clothed only in silken, silvery-grey hairs, each hollow, succulent stem stands erect, crowned by its solitary, beautiful blossom.

The petals, or rather the sepals, as they truly are, for there are no true petals, are of a deep blue color on the outside and

snowy white on the inner side. Within their shelter rise the snowy pistils and the brilliant golden stamens laden with pollen. When once pollination has taken place, the involucre and calyx wither away and seem to disappear overnight.

And now appears the foliage, lovely fan-shaped leaves, each shooting directly from the ground and branching into numerous divisions. Four or five leaves form a cluster about the stem, which is now rapidly shooting higher, crowned only by the bonny head of feathery pistils which are deepening daily to a beautiful reddish-brown. There it sways contentedly among the charming varieties of flowers that have followed its leadership, until, in the fulness of time, the hoary head falls to the ground and there disintegrates.

The pistils, each with a tiny seed at its tip, drift hither and thither until for each a resting-place is found, from which, in the following spring, there will rise a crocus—a pioneer of flowers.—A.V.A.

Corn Belt is Menaced

If the European Corn Borer spreads westward, profound economic consequences may follow

WHAT may prove to be one of the most costly misfortunes that has ever overtaken agriculture on the continent is the invasion of the corn belt by the European cornborer. This pest, introduced from Europe a few years ago, has now spread over a large section of Ontario, and along the south shore of Lake Erie. It is also common in some of the New England states.

The general farm practices of the corn belt are ideal for the development of the corn borer. It winters in the corn stalk near the root or in the remnants of the crop which are left lying on the ground. Where corn is hogged down or husked standing so that the field is littered with the refuse of the corn crop, there is always ample accommodation for the borer when the time comes for it to enter winter quarters. It emerges as an adult moth the following year in June and lays its eggs on the growing corn. These hatch into the small grubs which burrow into the corn stalk and destroy it.

The most effective remedy so far discovered is clean cultivation. If the corn stubble is plowed under and all corn rubbish destroyed, many borers fall a prey to the elements and to birds. When those which have entered the dormant stage before the refuse of the crop is buried emerge as moths the following summer, they are unable to work their way to the surface and perish in the soil. But since the moths can fly for distances up to 20 miles, the battle against the pest is not a contest for individual farmers. Consequently, government action to compel clean cultivation is being urged in some of the infested areas.

In the districts of Ontario where corn is grown only for ensilage, the usual methods of growing and storing the crop are almost identical with those recommended by experts for the control of the borer. The crop is grown each year on new soil, and the stubble plowed under in the fall. The harvested crop goes into the silo from which no borer can escape alive. With a little extra care to clean up corn-stalk refuse the insect can be kept pretty well under control. In the husk-

ing corn belt, however, the general practice of two generations of farmers, which leaves large quantities of corn refuse above the ground, provides ideal conditions for the borer to flourish. To change the general practices of hundreds of thousands of corn growers, practices entrenched by generations of common use, is a well nigh hopeless undertaking in time to prevent the spread of the borer westward through the heart of the corn belt. One helpful factor is that it has to work against the prevailing wind.

The apprehension which exists amongst corn-belt farmers with regard to the spread of the borer into their territory is without doubt amply justified. If the experience of Essex, Ontario's chief husking corn county, is duplicated in any large section of the American corn belt, profound economic results will follow. Justus Miller, agricultural representative in the county, told the writer in January that the farmers of the county had already reduced their corn acreage by nearly 50 per cent., and that one of his pressing problems was with the introduction of substitute crops. Hot, moist weather in June and early July, may so stimulate corn growth that the crop will get ahead of the borer, and a fair crop result, but on the other hand if the weather is unfavorable to corn growth, the crop may be utterly ruined. But even in Essex, corn has never been the mainstay that it has been to the farmers of the corn belt. Just what would happen if the borer got going strong there is hard to foresee, but a reduction of a third in the hog population might easily occur. To those who are sceptical about the ravages of a new insect it is only necessary to mention the cotton boll weevil, or to come nearer home, the total extinction of the pea crop of Ontario some years ago by the pea weevil.

In Western Canada their need for little apprehension about the borer. We are a long way from it and in the natural course of its spread it would take many years to work around Lake Michigan and up here. It might short circuit by using settlers' ears. It would likely stand the climate, for the general opinion of experts is that it will stand more grief than corn.—R. D. C.

A New Race of Fruit

Extraordinary achievements by famous plant breeder

By GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

To make a large, sweet, luscious cherry plum, the kind that almost melts in your mouth, grow on the bleak open prairie where only a miserable, little, black, bitter sand cherry grew before is the achievement of a real genius. Such a genius is Dr. N. E. Hansen, director of the State Fruit Breeding Station of South Dakota. To him the people of the Northwestern States and of these prairie provinces are under a great debt of gratitude. It has been due to his patient application of the laws of science to horticultural development that scores of new plums, cherries, apples, crab apples, raspberries, strawberries, grapes and other fruits and field plants that are perfectly hardy in our prairie climate have been bred, selected or introduced within the past 20 years. And though his hair and beard have been frosted by 60 winters, Dr. Hansen is still a vigorous young man and we may expect further rich gifts from his labors.

A native of the tight little Kingdom of Denmark, Dr. Hansen for more than 30 years at Brookings, South Dakota, has devoted his efforts to making the prairie country more beautiful and more fruitful. No less than six times has he made exploring trips to the most remote parts of Siberia, Northern China, Manchuria and Mongolia, seeking fruits, vegetables, flowers, shrubs, grasses, etc., that flourish in that climate where the thermometer, as here, has a habit of dipping from 40 to 50 below zero in winter. Many of his introductions from these fields have been of the highest value. Also Dr. Hansen has explored the northern parts of our prairie provinces on similar quests. His last trip was to Northern China in 1924 to gather seeds of hardy pears and native grapes in the mountainous districts near Harbin. The account of Dr. Hansen's explorations would make an intensely interesting story and it is to be hoped that some day he will write it.

The Neglected Sand Cherry

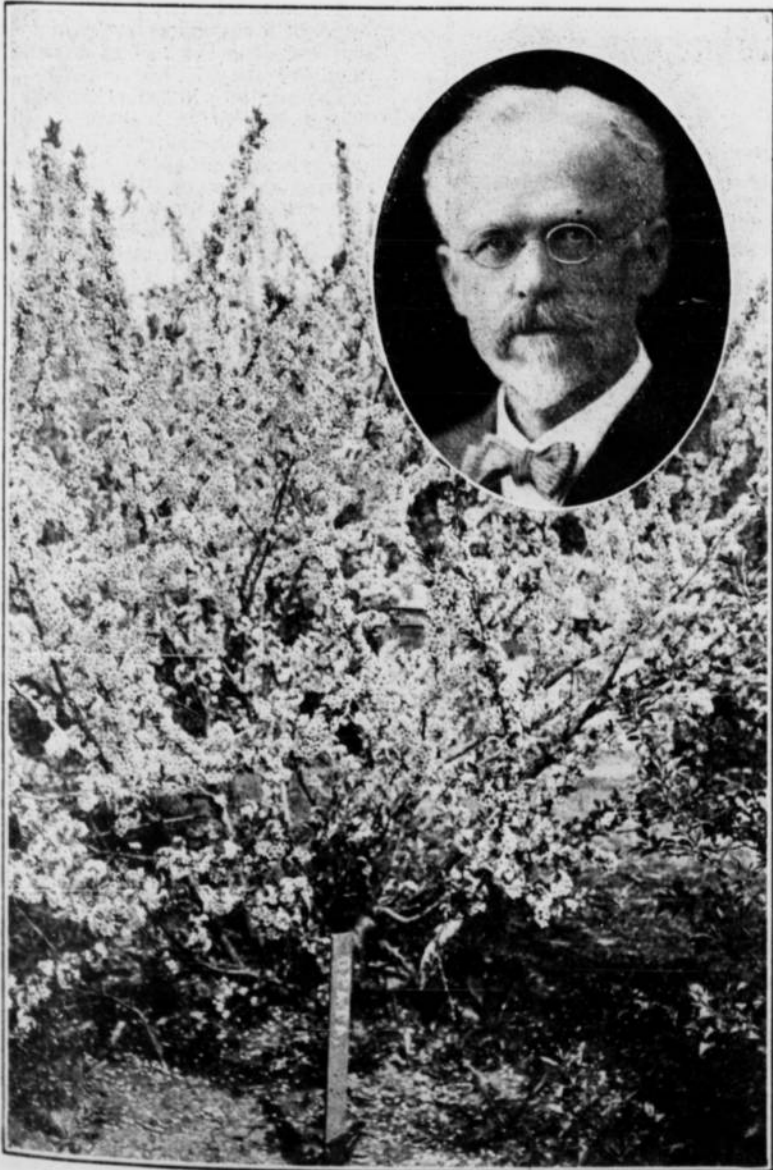
From the standpoint of our prairie provinces I think perhaps one of his

greatest achievements has been the production of those famous sand cherry hybrid plums which are hardy and fruitful from the American border away up into the Peace River country. It was some 20 years ago, when exploring in the Sioux Indian reserves of South Dakota, Dr. Hansen first became impressed with the native sand cherry. He has been on the trail of it ever since and has located it in Northern Canada up into the Hudson Bay Railway territory. It is a small bush, only a few feet high, but usually bears abundantly a little, black, bitter cherry of little use to man or beast. However, to the trained eye of Dr. Hansen it was pregnant with wonderful possibilities. This native sand cherry (now known among scientists as *Prunus besseyi*) is botanically a member of the plum family and a sort of poor and neglected relation of the luscious plums which we import from warmer climates. Furthermore, it bears its fruit at an earlier age than probably any other bush fruit. Two or three years after the seed is planted it is often loaded with strings of black cherries, the fruit being borne freely on one-year-old shoots.

When Dr. Hansen discovered this hardy member of the plum family in reduced circumstances he had a vision which has blossomed into a fruitful reality. He visualized the intermarriage of the barbarian sand cherry of the north with the highly cultivated, college educated members of the plum family in California and the development of a new family of fruits as sturdy as the one parent and possessing the attractive qualities of the other.

When Dreams Come True

Carefully selecting those sand cherry bushes in the most exposed locations where they had sustained life against the rigors of our northern winters, Dr. Hansen removed them to his station at Brookings, South Dakota. There they grew and bloomed. From California and other plum-growing states he brought by mail the pollen from their richest varieties.



The Opata and the man who made it—Dr. N. E. Hansen



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—says Mary Dean

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Mary Dean

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With a little camel's hair brush he applied this imported pollen to the stigmas of the sand cherry blooms. The sand cherries bore their bitter fruit as usual, showing no change, but within the pits of the fruit from these pollinated blooms the life-blood of the two fruits was mingled. These pits were carefully planted and two years later in the nursery rows the seedlings again began to fruit and the results of the cross breeding became manifest. There was a great variety from these cross pollinated seedlings. Some fruit resembled that borne by the northern parent and was useless, while other bushes gave fruits more nearly resembling that of the southern parent and here and there was one that was large and luscious.

Dr. Hansen remarks that while this seems a comparatively simple process it was not as easy to accomplish as it might appear on the surface. He later originated a method of doing this work by growing the tender southern plum trees in tubs in the big fruit breeding greenhouse, which was erected at the South Dakota station a few years ago. Special storage cellars were provided for carrying dormant plants in safety through the winter without risking them to the exposure of out-door temperatures. It is one thing to dream dreams, but it is another thing to make those dreams come true. Dr. Hansen's work was the application of scientific principles to the solution of a practical problem.

Several Choice Fruits

From the cross breeding of the native sand cherry with the large sweet plums of the south and west. Dr. Hansen has produced probably 30 different named varieties which he has introduced to the public. Gradually this number will be reduced until only the very choicest of them will remain as permanent additions to our horticulture.

The largest and most luscious of all Dr. Hansen's sand cherry hybrids is known as the Opata (Indian word meaning bouquet) which is a cross between the native sand cherry and Luther Burbank's famous \$3,000 Gold plum. The Opata is a plum tree in habit, very vigorous in growth and forms fruit buds freely on one-year shoots, and usually a one-year-old tree comes into bearing the next year after planting. The fruit is about one and three-sixteenths inches in diameter, with a dark purplish red skin, green flesh and a small pit. When fully ripe the Opata is very sweet and juicy and makes a delicious table fruit as well as being excellent for cooking. It ripens in August and is among the earliest of stone fruits in this country.

The next best known of the sand cherry hybrid family Dr. Hansen named Sapa (Indian word meaning black). The female parent was Luther Burbank's Japanese plum named Sultan. The habits of growth of the Sapa are much the same as that of the Opata, the fruit being almost the same size, the skin a rich purple and the flesh a deep wine color. It is good when eaten out of hand if fully ripe, but not quite as sweet as the Opata. The Sapa makes splendid jam and pies and when canned very much resembles a true cherry in flavor. Like the Opata it also ripens in August. Both Opata and Sapa were introduced by Dr. Hansen in 1908 and are now widely grown throughout the Dakotas and other western states as well as in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta.

The Tom Thumb Cherry

A more recent development is the Tom Thumb cherry introduced by Dr. Hansen in 1916 as "T.T. No. 2." he believing at that time that it could be made to breed true from seed and consequently multiply more rapidly. Later on he had reason to doubt that it would always breed true from seed so he translated the "T.T." into "Tom Thumb," because the bush was very low-growing, being about the size of a vigorous gooseberry bush. The Tom Thumb is a niece of the Sapa plum and is consequently of the same ancestry. Dr. Hansen says that the Tom Thumb reduces the choice black purple fleshed plum-sand-cherry-hybrid to the stature of a small fruit. These bushes can be planted about six feet apart each way like currant bushes and like the Sapa and Opata they usually come into bearing the first year after planting. The Tom Thumb in flavor, is much the same as the Sapa, though slightly smaller in size. It was from a Tom Thumb bush planted in the spring of 1923 that in August, 1924, at the Morden Experiment Station, I picked 225 nice purple-black plums that made splendid pie and sauce and when canned resembled the true cherry.

Turn over to Page 32

Rugs For Your Floor

Some important matters that should be taken into consideration when choosing rugs

By ISABEL ABEL

LET us come to a clear understanding of what is meant by the terms "carpet and rug" lest we fall into the common error of discussing something the nature of which is not altogether clear.

In this article a carpet will mean a fabric fitted over a "pad" or "filling" tacked to the floor and completely covering it. A rug will be a fabric not fitted over a padding and not completely covering the floor.

This brings us to the question of design in carpets and rugs and the arrangement of rugs upon the floor. In selecting rugs we use much the same rule as we do in selecting wall coverings and for much the same reason.

The choice of floor covering is affected by so many conditions that it is not easy to lay down any definite rules. Rugs and carpets should be as inconspicuous as possible. They must blend with the walls and furnishings or an otherwise pleasing room may prove displeasing to the eye.

Consider Size of Room

In a small room the use of a large rug with the border of woodwork showing all around makes the room seem smaller. Stripes or geometric figures running the long way of the rug give the impression of a longer room. Small scattered patterns and plain centres tend to make the room look larger. In a small room it is better to use a few rugs, placing them at the farthest points. This will give the effect of width and size, and help carry out a balance which strengthens the effect of the entire scheme. The use of a narrow rug placed crosswise in a narrow room will give the room width.

A Matter of Taste

It is rather difficult to formulate any definite rules upon the subject of designs, tastes differ considerably in this respect.

Deep complicated borders may be safely used on the carpet of any large room, but we should avoid borders and pattern carpets or rugs in small rooms because they tend to make the room look smaller and are seldom restful to the eye.

When it comes to the question of deciding between rugs and carpets, it may be well to admit that is almost entirely a question of fashion.

It is difficult to tell how well a rug will wear, or how it will look, until after it is on the floor and has been used. From a standpoint of individual beauty and fascinating interest, it is doubtful if there be any product that can compare with the Oriental hanging and coverings. There is a peculiar quality of strength in the wool of the sheep and goats that roam the mountains of the Orient, which gives a toughness to the rug. This, combined with the patient hand-labor of the Oriental, ensures us a rug that will outlast anything of European or domestic weaving. On the other hand, a cheap Oriental rug is usually not beautiful, is loosely woven and gives poor service. For this reason domestic rugs are often as artistically satisfactory as the more costly Oriental and there is certainly a wide choice among the varieties made in our own land.

Variety of Types

Among the most harmonious domestic rugs made are those in one, two or three plain-toned borders of one color; where two or three tones are used the centre is lighter than the marginal border. These rugs have a pile which is quite deep, and they are firmly woven. In many homes figured rugs are preferred and here there is a great variety to choose from.

Scotch rugs are reversible and are made of Scotch wool; they range in price according to size.

A rag rug gives good service as it washes well. Rag rugs are also suitable for the living-room when they are woven from

well-worn wool carpets. An old velvet carpet faded and worn often makes a rug of charming texture and color, and the cost of weaving is slight. Rugs of Scotch caba fibre at ten dollars are suitable for the veranda or bedrooms. Strips of felt sewn together make very satisfactory floor covering. It comes in three different shades, brown, taupe and dark blue, it is 52 inches wide and costs two dollars and 75 cents per yard. Seven yards will make a large rug; this would require a padding.

How to Wash Rag Rugs

Soak the rugs for five minutes in cold

water, then spread them on a bare floor and sprinkle heavily with good washing powder. Scrub the rugs until they are clean with a clean broom dipped in hot water. Rinse thoroughly in clear water in the laundry tub and hang on the line to dry.

The oval-braided rugs are very attractive; many women prefer to make their own. A home hand-made

rug wears endlessly and has a sentiment attached to it that a purchased rug, however expensive, cannot possess.

There is not much skill required in braiding rugs. They are best made of discarded winter underwear; it is well to collect the quantity required and dye it the desired colors before braiding. Then cut into strips about one inch and a quarter wide, turn the edges and braid. These rugs may be braided in mixtures with the predominant color used for a border or centre and sewn into oval or round designs. These mats are very desirable and can be washed. Sometimes they are made in sets of several sizes, according to their places in the bedroom or living-room.

These well made are both beautiful and durable. With the return of the colonial furniture, which is delighting so many householders at the present time, these rugs would add an attractive touch.

Hooked Rugs Popular

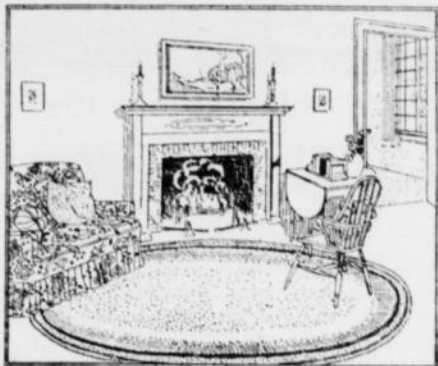
Another form of home-made rug and one that leaves ample room for original and individual taste is the hooked rug. Fortunately, the modern woman will not find rug making the long and tedious task that it was in the days of her grandmother. Invention has perfected a way in which the old-time hooked rug, which required weeks to make, may now be punched with a needle, threaded with rug yarn on a stamped burlap pattern and finished in a few days. The yarn is evenly clipped and if a worn appearance is desired place it in a prominent spot; it will soon possess the antique charm of the colonial rugs.

An oblong rug with a rose design in natural color on a buff background, or one with usual scrawl border and some appropriate centre design are also familiar, or a background of black with a design in Oriental colors, or another shading from dark rose to light grey. Wool can sometimes be purchased at a great reduction which will make the rug a reasonable price.

In the present day it is a recognized fact by educationalists that hand-work of any kind helps to develop the young mind and the making of these rugs are simple and can be easily made by children.

Some new sun-proof cotton rugs are being shown that make a most attractive touch of color in a bedroom. They are soft and pliable with a thick heavy pile. The designs are of the gay modern flower type, without any suggestion of crudity.

The closer and heavier the weave with which a rug is made, the better the wearing qualities. Unlike Orientals we do not tread upon our rugs with only bare feet, and the fabric that is to be given such hard usage needs all that is possible to add to its durability. For satisfactory general service, nothing surpasses the many attractive rugs of domestic and European make. They are within the reach of modern means and give greatest return for money expended.



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By MARJORIE LA MAR

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Edited by D. R. P. Coats, CKY,

Prof. V. W. Jackson

A Popular Radio Lecturer

IF every school within range of CKY could be equipped with a loud speaker, and if a certain time every day could be set aside so that every child could hear a talk by Professor V. W. Jackson, on his beloved birds and furry friends, schools would be more attractive than they are and there might be less need to worry about the rising generation.

Professor Jackson loves his subject and knows how to make his listeners love it, too. His original method of dealing, before the microphone, with the heavy correspondence which he receives from radio listeners, makes his talks all the more interesting. Through his radio work, he has obtained and been able to impart much useful knowledge regarding the movements of the many species of migratory birds which visit our prairies. Never quite at home unless within sight of something to remind him of the great outdoors, the professor brings along a few stuffed birds, a chipmunk or other creature which he may happen to be discussing. Buffaloes, not being admitted to the studio, they are represented by the miniature bronze model seen perched on the microphone.

Reporting Winter Butterflies

Professor Jackson has been speaking every Thursday over CKY for nearly two years. During that time he has received hundreds of letters asking questions and expressing the appreciation of his listeners. Biology is, of course, a wide subject, dealing with all life, whether plant or animal. In dealing with this subject, Professor Jackson has opportunities of discussing all phases of bird life, the habits of mice and shrews; the control of rats, gophers and other pests; fur farming; the feeding and care of goldfish; the preservation of game; the eradication of noxious weeds; the study of wild flowers, etc. The ever-increasing mail demands that he explain such phenomena as the presence of butterflies in Manitoba during the winter months, or that he describe the plumage of various birds and mimic their calls.

During the crow campaign last summer, pioneers were asked by radio to express opinions as to the number of these birds seen today as compared with early years on the prairies. Of about 100 letters received in response, all but two stated that crows are increasing annually, and that in the pioneer days they were very scarce. This, of course, has a direct bearing on the campaign and is quoted as an example of the value of radio in rapidly gathering or disseminating important information.

Radio Brings Returns

Good use has been made by Professor Jackson of the opportunity which radio provides for collecting interesting specimens. When he wanted the stomachs of a few crows for ex-

amination, he broadcast an appeal, and was more than satisfied with the result. When there was some talk as to the prevalence of the pseudo Scorpion in Manitoba, a radio call brought in 32 specimens from various parts of the province. When the professor desired some rabbits in order that he might determine the extent of tapeworm disease, the radio request resulted in a glut of dead bunnies in the local express office. There was a time when parcels addressed to CKY were opened immediately on receipt. Once, however, there came a crow which had been a long time dead. . . . Doubtful packages are now handed to Professor Jackson without examination!

Nature study clubs have been formed in schools and villages throughout Manitoba where there are loud speakers, and some 800 pupils are getting their weekly nature talk by radio from Winnipeg. Pictures and bulletins are mailed out to supplement the talks.

Altogether, radio seems to be eminently suited as a clearing house for biologic information. Only recently, while broadcasting unusually early reports of wild geese going north, CKY received a telephone message stating that a flock of geese was passing over Winnipeg at that moment. This information was broadcast immediately, and thousands of people saw the flock going through who would otherwise not have seen it.

Radio fans, within range of CKY, owe Professor Jackson a great deal for his useful and voluntary service.

644 Grain Growers Visit CKY

When Winnipeg was invaded by over 600 grain growers from North Dakota, on March 5, one of the places surrounded and carried by storm was the CKY studio. The microphone was left open as the visitors passed through the studio, and every member of the party—with one or two shy exceptions—said "Hello" to his folks who were listening in at home. The Grain Growers' brass band played a number of selections, there were baritone solos and old-time fiddling to liven things up, and everybody seemed to be having a good time. It took nearly two hours for the entire party to pass the microphone.

CKCK, Regina, is tied in every second Thursday night now with CKY. The Robert Simpson Western Limited are giving radio fans a treat which is greatly appreciated, judging by the applause being received in the mails. An agreement has just been made between this company, CKY and the Princess Pats' Band, providing for two more series of concerts. These will run from early in October to the end of April, in the seasons 1926-27 and 1927-28.

R. H. Roberts, announcer of CNRW.

has made himself an amateur transmitting set, and is now busy practicing the code. "Bill" Duffield is suspected of aiding and abetting R. H. R. in his wickedness.

Radio Correspondence

Any Guide readers who have suggestions for Mr. Coats may address him in care of The Guide. They must not expect replies, as he has no time to handle a large volume of correspondence. He will be glad at all times to receive suggestions and information, and will make use of what he can. Those wishing to ask technical questions should refer to the Radio Question Box Department, elsewhere on this page.—Editor of The Guide.

Wants More Humor

In no measure of criticism of CKY programs generally, I think one type of program or portion that is sadly lacking is anything of a humorous nature, such as good comic readings, recitations, etc.—M. A.

Interference

Clearing Ignition Trouble

In their circular number S11-10-2, the Department of Marine and Fisheries describes methods of suppressing inductive interference from the ignition system of internal combustion engines. As this is a common trouble in rural centres, we quote from the circular as follows:

"The radio interference from this source can be recognized by the sharp click in the radio receiver, corresponding to each ignition spark of the engine. This interference usually reaches the radio receiver by means of the ground connection. It will, therefore, probably be reduced by insulating either the engine from the ground, or by insulating the radio receiver from the ground. The engine may usually be insulated from the ground by connecting an insulated coupling in the water-cooling system. The radio receiver may be insulated from the ground by using a counterpoise instead of a ground connection, or a loop instead of an antenna. The counterpoise to be used may be a length of the insulated wire, from 50 to 100 feet long, connected to the ground terminal of the radio receiver and run in as long a stretch as may be convenient. This counterpoise, may be attached to the ceiling of the basement near the outside wall. If the interference from the ignition system reaches the radio receiver by paths other than the ground connection, it may be reduced by shielding the ignition system of the engine. The high tension lead from the magneto or coil to the spark plug should be made as short as possible, and run through metal conduit, which is well grounded to the frame of the engine."

Telephone Interference

Trouble reported as emanating from the West Exchange of the Manitoba Telephone System was recently traced and cleared.

Radio Question Box

Arrangements have been made with radio experts to answer any questions regarding radio which Guide readers may wish to ask. Number your questions and send 25 cents for each question, and a self-addressed and stamped envelope. This fee is paid to the experts for answering questions. Address your letters: Radio Question Box, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

Crystal and Loud Speaker

Would you please let me know if it is possible in any way to attach a loud speaker to a crystal set?—D. D. B.

Certain types of loud speakers will give fair volume if connected with a crystal set, and if the listener is located very near a powerful station. For local reception, I use a crystal set with amplification provided by a Northern Electric power amplifier, which works in connection with the lighting socket. This gives sufficient volume to be audible all over the house. No "B" or "A" batteries are required, and all my good wife has to do to assure herself that I am on the job is to push a button and listen.—Radio Ed.

Canada's Most Profitable Investment for the Builder

SEAMAN-KENT HARDWOOD FLOORING

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Warehouses at
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T. R. DUNN LUMBER CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg and Regina
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Edmonton and Vancouver
Dealers Everywhere

HAVE YOU READ THE BOOK A War on Poverty

by that old campaigner in the cause of economic justice for the western farmers—

E. A. Partridge, of Sintaluta?

If you haven't, send in your order for it at once to his home, accompanied by the price, \$2.00. Like most old farmers, he needs the money, while the reader will receive quite a collection of ideas, some of which may prove of value in the time of crisis and reconstruction facing us.

Prof. Louis Aubrey Wood, Ph.D., University of Oregon, author of A History of Farmers' Movements in Canada, says of Partridge, among other complimentary things: "More ideas have originated with him affecting the farmers' social and economic welfare than with any other dweller in the grain country."

A Promise Fulfilled

To carry through one of the greatest expansion programs in automobile history, Dodge Brothers, Inc. and their subsidiaries invested more than \$10,000,000 in new buildings and advanced new equipment.

Remarkable new mechanical processes were perfected, making it possible, in many instances, for one machine to do the work formerly done by six, eight and ten machines—and do it better.

Making it possible, too, for one man more quickly and accurately to do the work of many. And clearing large areas of factory space for greater output.

Tremendous increases in production have followed. Vast economies have followed. Finer precision in craftsmanship has followed. Vital improvements in Dodge Brothers Motor Car have followed—and, as promised, astonishingly low new prices made possible by these gigantic developments.

Your share in this great investment is the money you save by purchasing, at the lowest price, the finest vehicle ever produced by Dodge Brothers (Canada) Limited.

A DODGE BROTHERS
SEDAN AT

\$1235!

F.O.B. TORONTO.
TAXES TO BE ADDED

Touring Car - \$1095

Roadster - - \$1095

Coupe - - - \$1170

F. O. B. TORONTO, taxes to be added

DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
TORONTO, ONTARIO

DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS

MADE IN CANADA

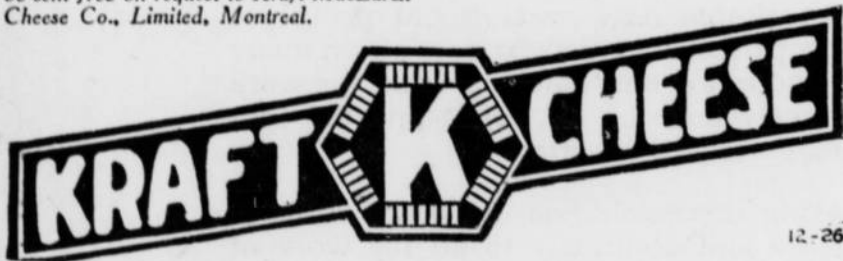


Rich in calcium, phosphorus and the growth-promoting vitamins, thoughtful mothers everywhere are using Kraft Cheese daily in the menus for their little ones. It builds brain and bone and muscle, developing sturdy, healthy children.

Dr. Grulee, famous food specialist, says that good cheese may be given to a baby at the age of a year and a half. The appetizing, mellow flavor of Kraft cheese and its uniform high quality appeal to children just as irresistibly as to adults.

Give them all they want in the knowledge that they cannot be served a more wholesome food. It is economical, too. Buy it in the 5-lb. wooden box. It is tinfoil-wrapped and keeps perfectly in any cool, dry place.

"Cheese and Ways to Serve It"—an attractive illustrated cheese recipe book, will be sent free on request to Kraft-MacLaren Cheese Co., Limited, Montreal.



Sustaining Quaker Oats

now quick-cooking

No matter how quickly you have to get breakfast, you can serve Quaker Oats. For Quick Quaker makes porridge in 3 to 5 minutes.

Hot, satisfying, sustaining—Quick Quaker now cooks while you prepare the tea or coffee. In making Quick Quaker, we use only the plump ten pounds in a bushel of the best selected oats.

Quick Quaker cartons marked "Aluminum" contain an article of aluminum for the kitchen; when marked "China", a piece of table china, including cups and saucers, cream pitchers, plates, child's mugs, etc.

Two Kinds Now—
QUAKER OATS
you have always known

QUICK QUAKER
cooks in 3 to 5 minutes



It is astonishing the way the "conference habit" has grown upon Canadian and American people. Today conferences are held on almost every conceivable subject. One of the latest and the first of its kind, in national scope, was that held in the city of Chicago, during February, on farm homes. It was called by the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and was attended by representatives from a long list of very worthy and well known organizations, the mere naming of which would not be interesting here. It is expected that other conferences of a similar nature will be called in the future.

"Every house a home" is the phrase that gives promise of becoming a slogan for rallying to such meetings. One speaker declared that there was a place in every state for a real evangelist to promote interest in better rural homes.

There seems to have been a feeling that the house on the farm has not made the same progress as have some of the other buildings. It was pointed out that for the past 15 or 20 years attention has been given to the other buildings and that we have model poultry houses, hog houses, dairy barns, etc., and now it is time to give some attention to the design and structure of the farm dwelling-house. We must recognize that the information given concerned conditions in the United States, but it would probably be found that conditions very similar exist in Canada.

Statistics show that but one in 10 farm houses is modernized; only one-fourth have furnaces, and not one-half have water in the house, and yet there, as here, a large percentage of the nation's population live in farm houses. It is one-third for the United States.

Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the Bureau of Home Economics, in her address, pointed out that we do not have a standard type of home today and no one type could be considered distinctive. She declared that there was too great a lack of appreciation of country life, and that urban ideas have too long dominated. We must have better thought-out farm plans, giving particular attention to convenience. We must study home equipment from the standpoint of time and labor saved. She urged that household equipment become standardized. She pointed out that there are more than 100 designs of washing machines on the market, and it would seem that some method should be devised of finding out which are the best and eliminating from the market the undesirable types.

Words were quoted of a farm woman, who said that nothing in her house had caused her to have such respect for herself as electricity; that to know she was mechanic enough to run such equipment gave her a new valuation of herself and lifted her work to a new plane.

A representative of the Federal Department remonstrated against any tendency to fix certain types of farm houses. The designing of a farm home, he said, was an individual problem, and standardization is not only impossible but undesirable, because if there is anywhere that individuality can be kept it is on the farm. Each couple of farm homemakers should study their problem from the standpoint of economy and convenience and to learn to distinguish between what is good and poor taste; that both the practical and the artistic should be considered.

An architect who had conducted a number of contests through farm papers to find out what kind of houses farm people like and want, said that the two-story house won over the one-story house by only a narrow margin—and many wanting a two-story house wanted also a bedroom and bath on the first floor. Some of the features wanted were: washroom, farm office, kitchen facing the roadway. Fully 20 per cent. of the plans asked for breakfast nooks, and 98 per cent. of the plans showed a bathroom, most of these being placed on the first floor. He expressed his opinion that this call for bathrooms, in spite of the inadequate water equipment of many of the homes, showed a real need for a low-priced bath tub, which could be put in and used until better equipment could be installed, possibly with a pitcher pump for the water supply and a drain tile through the wall for outlet.

Another point stressed was the building of proper chimneys, as they are too often built in a dangerous way. The subject of fire prevention in the farm home was referred to frequently. One of the speakers made a plea for considerations of children's needs when planning a house, that there should be some place for their playthings and their belongings.

"Farming is a business and a method of living" claimed the president of the Society of Agricultural Engineers, and because of this two-fold objective which centres in the home it is very necessary that special attention should be given it.

By several different tokens we are made aware that spring is here. In the first place the usual tide of poetry has commenced to reach the editor's desk. A gentle breeze is blowing in through the window and there is a pleasant odor of earth freshly uncovered. The winter buds on the trees are swelling. The crows, over by the river are cawing, and there somehow seems to be music even in their harsh calling. Out of doors two little girls are playing with a skipping rope.

I have a friend who says of people, when they are engaged in discussing serious matters concerning the affairs of men and nations that: "they are busy tidying up the universe." Sometimes this weary old world seem to require a woeful amount of tidying up but in days like these we are quite willing to forget all about that and to rejoice in the wonderful newness and freshness of spring. No two springs are ever alike and each as it comes surprises us with new beauties.

Some folks scoff at the fever for housecleaning which seizes most women in the spring. But after all, if we only stop to consider it, they are simply in tune with nature when they hang fresh curtains at the window, scrub out odd corners, dust and polish everything within reach and push the various pieces of furniture around into new locations. The spirit of change, of cleanliness is in the very air, and how can they be indifferent to it? Housecleaning may be somewhat of a bugbear to the good man of the house who dislikes change, but most women take a delight in it and are not content until it is over.

The Countrywoman

Simple Dress Trimmings

Some effective ways of using colored yarn and other threads to decorate summer dresses

By ELEANOR G. McFADDEN

SIMULTANEOUSLY with the arrival of spring, comes every woman's desire for something different, and summer wardrobes must be reconstructed. It may be that a few new materials can be purchased or that last year's dresses must be made over or cut down for the small child; but with the spring fever it comes—that insatiable desire for something new.

Fashion decrees that we shall wear dresses trimmed with hand embroidery this season, and there are many very effective stitches so simple in construction that anyone can make them. Often the hand-touch on the costume, household linens, or children's clothing, is the most distinctive thing about them. The general lines and materials may be very ordinary, but the color and the beauty of the stitch may express our individuality and give an artistic touch that turns the common place into the beautiful.

Good Materials Available

With the great variety of materials available, both in textiles and embroideries, one must use good judgment in choosing, so that in combining them the result is pleasing. Many reliable embroidery supplies have been on the market for years, and are color fast, and very satisfactory. In general, flosses, threads and yarns may be placed in four groups, according to the fibre from which they are made: namely, silk, artificial silk, mercerized cotton and wool.

Silk floss is made of spun silk and is highly lustrous. It is most commonly made in heavy strands and known as rope silk, and is effectively and suitably used on silk or wool fabrics. It does not look as well on materials which must be laundered.

Artificial silk or Rayon floss, sometimes called Artysil rope, is very similar to real silk, and has excellent lasting qualities. It is used on silk and wool materials also.

Mercerized cotton yarns are perhaps most popular of all because they are durable, inexpensive and come in a great variety of colors. The six-strand floss is suitable for many purposes; the entire strand may be used when a heavy outline is desired, or it may be separated and fewer threads used for finer work.

Yarns made of soft fuzzy wool are used effectively for decorative purposes on wool and silk material and may also be used to advantage on cotton materials. A soft voile may be trimmed with fine colored yarn, and even a chambray or gingham gown might be enhanced by a few decorative stitches in wool. There is no rule as to their use, but the art of choosing both materials and colors which will be pleasing, can be developed greatly by cultivating a keen sense of observation of what is good taste.

Study Color Combinations

We are not all equally endowed with a color sense and appreciation of harmonies, but both can be developed by study and analysis of good color combinations. Nature, perhaps provides the best source of color inspiration with its many suggestions of combining and proportioning colors. Inspira-

tional ideas may also be obtained from magazine advertisements, from well-known pictures, and from bright colored silks and cretonnes. Ready-made garments frequently offer suggestions as to the placing of the trimming as well as ideas for making it.

Most of the stitches that are in common use today have been handed down through generations, and almost all can be placed in a few fundamental groups. When these basic stitches are learned, variations of them can be easily worked out.

The fundamental stitches may be named as running-stitch, chain-stitch, cross-stitch, blanket stitch, feather-stitch, outline-stitch and lazy-daisy-stitch. Often a combination of two or more of these stitches is effective. Commercial braids, of which rick-rack is an example, may be successfully combined with ornamental stitches, and are often just the thing to give that smartening touch.

The sewing machine may be used for sewing on yarn in any design without the use of any extra attachment. The work is easily done and the result may be quite effective if good designs and colors are used.

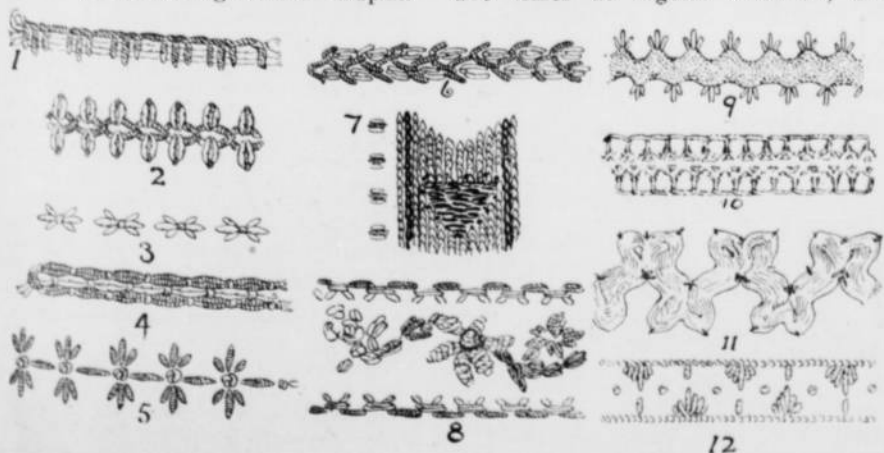
Stitching May Be Simple

Thread the machine as for ordinary stitching, using the same color of thread as the yarn you are using. The yarn may now be placed behind one of the thread guides and down between the prongs of the presser-foot of the machine. Now stitch through the yarn as though you were stitching a seam. The yarn will feed down in just the right amount and as it is as easy to turn corners as it is to stitch straight ahead, it is needless to suggest that you can use this method to develop designs. The designs may be geometrical figures or any conventional design, but should be carefully planned out on paper and pinned or basted in the right place on the garment before attempting to sew. The paper can be torn away after the stitching is done.

Cable stitching may also be made on the sewing machine. For this decoration, which resembles couching, the yarn must be very fine, it must be wound on the bobbin and the stitch lengthened. After the machine is threaded, begin stitching, being sure that the right side of the material is next to the bobbin, otherwise the ornamental stitch will be on the wrong side of the garment. The design should be worked out on paper for this method also.

Decorative yarn flowers made by using the lazy-daisy-stitch for the petals of the flowers, and French knots of a contrasting color for the stamens, may be grouped together to form an attractive decoration for hats, bags, dresses and scarfs. They are featured on many of the silk and wool dresses in the form of corsages this season, and since they are colorful they furnish practically the only trimming necessary for a garment.

Other flowers, equally as simple, may be made and combined with these lazy-daisies to good advantage. Wrap yarn six times around your thumb, then couch this small circle down four or five times at regular intervals, and



We Have Paid Mrs. Gauthier \$1,200.00



ONE day Mrs. Gauthier, who lives in a small Quebec village, read an ad. just as you are doing. Out of sheer curiosity she sent us her name. Since then we have paid her over One Thousand Dollars.

Mrs. Gauthier is but one of the many hundreds of women who are working at home for us. Women who are devoting their spare time to a pleasant and profitable home occupation.

We have a tested, proven, established Home-Earning Plan which does not interfere with your regular house-work. There is no selling—experience is not necessary—and where you live does not matter.

If you could use extra money—either to help out with the regular expenses or to buy things you want that you can't quite afford—do what Mrs. Gauthier did—send us your name. Let us see if we cannot do for you what we have done for her. You have nothing to lose and everything to gain.

MAIL THIS COUPON THIS VERY DAY

Department No. 584,
The Auto Knitter Hosiery Co. Ltd.,
1870 Davenport Road, Toronto 9, Ont.

Please send me without the slightest obligation on my part, particulars about making money at home.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Publication—The Grain Growers' Guide 1-4-26

QUESTION~ "What is it that makes the difference between profit, and loss to the Dairyman?" ANSWER~ "The Extra Cream that either Goes into the Cream can or into the skimmilk"

THERE is a question whether or not you are getting all the cream from your milk. You can answer it easily and without cost. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run your skim-milk through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that it will recover any butter-fat you have been losing. Then you can tell exactly whether you are losing or making money from your separator.

You may be surprised at the cream recovered. Hundreds have tried this plan and have found they were losing from \$25 to \$200 per year.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made, since Dr. De Laval invented the first centrifugal separator 48 years ago. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is *guaranteed* to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.



Send coupon for FREE catalogs

SEE and TRY the New De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, LTD.
Montreal Winnipeg
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ Prov. _____ No. Cows _____
Dept. 3157
Peterborough
Vancouver
R.D.

Read the Information Box in the Farmers' Market Place

Outstanding Guide Features

How many useful bits of information have you obtained from your reading of The Guide during the past year? How much money have you made or saved? Was the information and pleasure obtained worth the price of your subscription? Many of our readers seem to think it was, for they watch the address label on the front cover of their copies of The Guide, and as soon as it shows that their renewal is due, they send it into us promptly.

Many new readers are being added to our large circle these days, hence if your subscriptions expires within a few weeks you can avoid any delay and make sure you will not miss any issues by sending along your renewal promptly. Don't fail to attend to this matter.

Healthful Cleanliness Old Dutch

THE daily use of Old Dutch ensures a healthful Home. It is a natural detergent, the safe cleanser for cooking utensils, glassware, enamelled surfaces and a hundred other uses. It contains no lye, acids or hard grit to injure the finest surfaces or affect the hands. For economy, comfort and safety there is nothing else like Old Dutch Cleanser.

MADE IN CANADA



That Dream House is Finished at last!

THE furniture is being moved in at last and the home is now ready for the young couple who will breathe into it something of their own character.

They must take their world as they find it; not so their home. That is a world for their modelling that can be made to assume much of their own gladness of spirit.

What a big part paint and varnish play throughout the years in maintaining that home; more so to-day than ever before, now it has been discovered what beautiful indoor decorating may be carried out with their use. More light, color, health,

protection and happiness are, literally, spread with the paint brush in modern homes.

Here again the Paint and Varnish industry contributes towards the greater development of other industries, as has been pointed out in connection with Canada's mines and chemicals, her agriculture, timber, labour and architecture. This time it contributes its share to that great industry of each one of us—healthful, happy living.

"Save the surface and you save all" — Paint & Varnish

SAVE THE SURFACE CAMPAIGN
601 Keeler Building Montreal
Subscribed to by Paint, Varnish
and Allied Interests.

you have an attractive flower. The satin-stitch or long-crossed stitches also make pretty flowers when combined with leaves and stems.

The Designs Illustrated

The designs illustrated are merely suggestions, but from them or from the fundamental stitches many attractive border designs and motifs could be evolved.

No. 1 shows several strands of a light-colored yarn held in place by a darker yarn, the long and short blanket-stitch being used.

No. 2 is formed by a chain-stitch combined with a lazy-daisy-stitch, using two colors of yarn.

No. 3 speaks for itself—a cross-stitch and an extra long stitch all held together in the centre with a stitch in contrasting color.

No. 4 shows couching, and this offers many possibilities for border designs, by combining various colored yarns.

No. 5 is a modification of the running-stitch with a French knot in the middle.

No. 6 a single feather-stitch, with the chain-stitch worked in on each side.

No. 7 is made of fine yarn using two colors, the darker color being used for the border and motif in the centre. The work is done in chain stitch and darning stitch.

No. 8 is a wider border design which is a little more decorative. Motifs could be worked out for the pockets or front of a gown and combined with the border design.

Nos. 9, 10 and 11 are trimming suggestions using commercial braids. They are all very simple in construction and offer many possibilities as finishes for aprons, dresses, collars and cuffs, and underwear.

No. 12 combines the outline-stitch, the darning-stitch and French knots in this little border design which would look well as a trimming on a child's frock.

Too often decoration of this type may be criticized because too much of it is used to give unity to the whole. Unity in design has been defined as that to which nothing can be added or taken away without interfering materially with the effect of the whole. If this rule is kept in mind and practiced to the best of one's ability, the result should be satisfactory and attractive.

Good workmanship is imperative for stitchery that is used as decoration. To make this possible one should allow enough time to do it well. The designs should be carefully worked out on a piece of the material so as to get a satisfying color scheme and design.

Some Cookery Don'ts

Don't stew tea. Use a hot earthenware teapot. Pour boiling water over the tea leaves and let steep for three minutes. Pour off liquid into another hot teapot.

Don't boil coffee for half an hour. Make it fresh each time. For plain boiled coffee, three minutes slow boiling is sufficient; for coffee made with egg five minutes boiling is long enough.

Don't give coffee or tea to the children. "Cambrie tea" will satisfy them and since it is nothing but hot water, cream and sugar, no harm results from this beverage. Milk should always be served to children, but cocoa or "cambrie tea" may be used for a change.

Don't make cocoa by pouring boiling water over it. Use one-fourth water and three-fourths milk. Cook for five or ten minutes in the water with the desired amount of sugar. Add milk when hot, remove from fire and beat with Dover egg beater before serving.

Don't "fry" eggs until they are crisp and brown. Use only small amount of fat in frying pan. Cover tightly and remove from fire as soon as white is coagulated. The steam from the eggs will cook the top of the egg which is often served raw when cooked uncovered. A better way is to cook the eggs in the shell or to poach them. Don't give fried eggs to children.

Don't ruin a good steak by "frying" until it is tough as leather. It is much more palatable and easily digested when it has been well seared on both sides and is pink and juicy on the inside.

Left-over ham will become perfectly delicious if you follow this unusual recipe

HAM MOUSSE (Six Servings)

$\frac{1}{2}$ envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water
2 cups chopped, cold boiled ham,
chicken or other meats
Few grains cayenne
1 teaspoonful mixed mustard
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup heavy cream or evaporated milk
Soak gelatine in cold water and dis-
solve in hot water, and add to chopped
or ground ham; when cold add mus-
tard, cayenne, and cream, beaten until
stiff. Turn into a mold, first dipped in
cold water. Chill, remove from mold to
serving dish, and garnish with parsley.

THIS is just one of the ways in which Knox Gelatine can be used to make "left-overs" attractive.

The economy of Knox Sparkling Gelatine is equalled only by the variety of its uses. One pack-
age will make four different
salads or desserts—each
enough for six people.

KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE

"The Highest Quality for Health"

With a box of Knox Sparkling Gelatine, and Mrs. Knox's recipe books—you can be sure always of serving appe-
tizing, attractive foods. Both
books will be sent on receipt
of your grocer's name, and 4c
for postage.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co.
Dept. M., 180 St. Paul Street W., Montreal



Both packages contain the same plain Sparkling
Gelatine, but the "Acidulated" has
an extra envelope containing lemon flavoring,
but not mixed with the gelatine.

Eggs in Season

Some attractive ways of serving eggs which are an indispensable article of diet

By THE COUNTRY COOK

A FRIEND of mine who teaches the youngest class in the primary department of our Sunday school asked the wee tots last Sunday if any of them could tell her what Easter was. "I can," one small four-year-old piped up. "Easter is a thing what lays eggs."

I suppose if we stop to think it over most of us will find that our earliest recollections of Easter are associated with eggs. I know at my home we children spent Easter week decorating eggs in fearful and wonderful ways. If eggs held a place in our childish interest and affection they hold a much more important one in cookery of almost every kind. Think of the hundreds and hundreds of recipes of every description that call for eggs in one form or another. With the possible exception of milk there is perhaps no one thing we could so ill afford to do without, not only because of the variety in flavor, texture and appearance that can be obtained by the use of eggs, but on account of their nourishing and easily digested qualities as well. When it comes to garnishing, eggs are a host in themselves, many pies and puddings would lose much of their attractiveness without their meringue "trimming." Salads, souffles and ciquettes are all dependent on eggs for their garnish, fluffiness and crispness. Custards, omelets and many, many other things in our every-day menus would be impossible without eggs.

Eggs require at all times careful cooking, they contain a large quantity of albumin, and boiling temperatures render albumin tough, leathery and difficult of digestion; always cook eggs at a low temperature. In "boiling" eggs allow one pint of water for one or two eggs and an additional cup for each extra egg. Bring the water to the boiling point, take it off the hot part of the stove and add the eggs. Cover the saucepan closely and allow the eggs to stand for six minutes for soft-cooked eggs, eight minutes for medium-cooked eggs and 40 to 60 minutes for hard-cooked eggs.

The making of a good omelet is an achievement in itself. The finished product should be of a light fluffy texture with a tender crisp crust. If the eggs have not been well beaten, or if the omelet has cooked too rapidly, it will be tough. Omelets may be divided roughly into two classes, foamy and plain or French omelet. In the first class the whites and yolks are beaten separately, the liquid and seasoning added to the yolks and then the beaten whites are folded in. This may be cooked entirely in the oven or cooked very slowly on top of the stove until it is browned underneath and puffy on top, then finish in a slow oven. In plain omelets all the ingredients are added to the eggs, which are not separated, but are beaten together and turned into the pan. When the under side begins to cook lift it with a knife so that the uncooked portion may flow underneath and be cooked in turn. These omelets are usually served rolled up like a jelly roll. Omelets, like most egg dishes, admit of endless variation, cheese, meat, vegetables and even fruits may be added.

Foamy Omelet

4 eggs
4 T. hot water
Salt
Pepper
1 T. butter

Beat the whites until they are stiff and the yolks with the seasoning until they are well blended, add the hot water and fold the mixture into the egg whites. Melt the butter in the

pan, being careful to see that the entire surface is covered with it, turn the mixture in and cook by either of the above methods. Ham, chicken, veal or any left over meat may be chopped, seasoned and added to the omelet before cooking, or it may be moistened with a bit of cream sauce or gravy and either folded inside or served around the omelet.

Vegetable Omelet

6 eggs
Salt
1 can peas
1 c. cream
Pepper
1 T. butter

Beat the whites of the eggs very stiff and the yolks to a thick creamy yellow. Into the yolks stir the seasoning and the cream, fold into the whites and pour into the pan with the melted butter. Set on the stove and when it begins to set add the peas well drained and seasoned; finish cooking in a slow oven.

Snow Eggs

Beat the whites stiff, adding salt and pepper, put in a pie plate and drop the yolks into it. Bake in a moderate oven until set.

Golden Eggs

6 eggs
Salt
Toast
1 c. white sauce
Pepper
Potted or chopped meat

Cut the hard-cooked eggs in halves and separate the yolks from the whites. Chop the whites and add them to the white sauce, season to taste with salt and pepper. Spread hot buttered toast with any potted or chopped meat and arrange it on a hot dish. Pour the sauce with the whites of eggs over this, rub the yolks of the eggs through a sieve over the top, put in the oven for a moment to reheat and serve. This makes an excellent supper or breakfast dish.

Curried Eggs

2 T. butter
1 c. milk
1-8 tsp. pepper
2 T. flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
1 T. curry powder
3 hard-cooked eggs

Make a white sauce of the first six ingredients. Cut the eggs in quarters lengthwise and place on a platter. Pour the sauce over and surround with a border of boiled rice.

Eggs a l'Astoria

6 hard-cooked eggs
1 T. butter
12 tomatoes
Salt and pepper
1 tsp. table sauce

This makes one of the prettiest salads I have ever seen. Of course tomatoes are out of the question now, but put this recipe in your home-made cook book and use it later in the year.

Cook the eggs and stand in cold water until chilled, remove the shells and cut each egg into halves, take out the yolks and mash them smooth with butter, pepper, salt and a little table sauce or cream. Stuff the empty white. Hollow a small space in the centre of the tomatoes and sink in each the half of a stuffed egg. Serve on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with mayonnaise.

Scrambled Eggs

3 eggs
1 T. butter
3 T. milk
Salt and pepper
Hot buttered toast

Scrambled eggs admit of as many variations as omelets. Cheese, cooked meats, mushrooms or tomatoes may all be added for variety.

Have ready some neatly trimmed slices of buttered toast. Break the eggs into a bowl, beat until well mixed and add the milk and seasoning. Melt the butter in a saucepan, pour in the mixture and stir it with a spoon over a slow fire until the mixture becomes a soft creamy mass. Heap it neatly on the toast and serve at once. To vary this add before cooking chopped chicken, ham, tongue or other meat, or, if desired, grated cheese.

Maple Custard

To those who came from Eastern Canada this will appeal at this season of the year.

6 eggs
4 c. milk
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. heavy maple syrup

Make and bake as firm custard, using a baking dish or custard cups.

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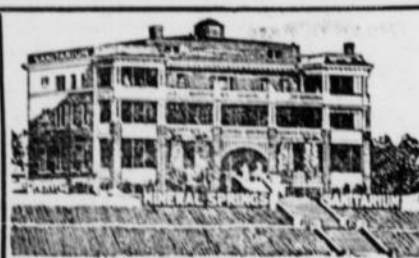
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This field at Lydiatt, Man., is as big as some farms in the lands of intensive cultivation,
but Mr. Bates devotes it exclusively to raspberries. It is between 15 and 16 acres in extent.

Prairie Fruit Farming

The ups and downs of our largest prairie small fruit grower

By GEORGE F. CHIPMAN

"YES, our 1925 raspberry crop was
practically a total failure due to
the hard freeze-up on May 19.
But it was my first raspberry
failure in 14 years, and I find that
there was a pretty general failure of the
raspberry crop not only in Western
Canada, but in the Dakotas and Minne-
sota, and even in parts of Michigan and
Wisconsin, so it was due to abnormal
weather conditions, and I still believe
that raspberry growing is a profitable
enterprise, in fact one of the most
profitable farming enterprises in this
country. Every fruit section in Canada
and even in the United States records
failure occasionally due to climatic con-
ditions over which we have no control."

This is the optimistic size-up of the
raspberry situation by J. H. Bates,
president of Bates' Nursery, Lydiatt,
Man., who is probably the largest com-
mercial small fruit grower on the prairies.
He has some 16 acres devoted to rasp-
berries and grows the Latham, Miller,
Lowden, Newman, Ohta and St. Regis
so-called everbearing. The St. Regis
was the only one that didn't suffer in the
May freeze-up and on his small planting
of this cane he had a good crop of fruit.
From his 14 years' experience he is looking
for a large crop of raspberries this summer.
The Winnipeg market is hungry for
home-grown raspberries and pays probably
the biggest price on the continent.

Strawberries Bore Well

There are silver linings in most dark
clouds, and while the raspberry crop was a
failure, the strawberry crop was excellent.
They began picking strawberries of the
Dunlap variety at Bates' Nursery on
July 4 and followed a little later with the
Dr. Burrill and Minnesota varieties.
When these were off, the Champion and
Progressive everbearers were coming on
and they continued picking until Septem-
ber 27 when the weatherman again
stepped in and shut down for the season,
earlier by several weeks than ordinarily.
Yet even at that Bates sent a good many
truck loads to the Winnipeg market, and
said the demand was unlimited.

Bates is in doubt whether as a fruit-
growing proposition the summer-bearing
or the everbearing strawberries are most
profitable. The summer-bearing varieties
give a larger crop but they produce at a
season when the imported berries are
coming on the market, and the price,
consequently, not so good. The ever-
bearers produce for a longer season and
give smaller quantities per picking, but
they are out of season delicacies and the
market pays a high price for them. He
sold his Champion and Progressive ever-
bearing fruit in crates of 24 pint boxes
each, and the lowest price he received was
\$6.00 per crate wholesale.

Four Good Melons

Bates' Nursery has an excellent location
at the forks of the Brokenhead River, 35
miles east of Winnipeg, with a variety
of soil admirably adapted to fruit growing.
He has 80 acres, of which 30 acres is under
cultivation, and he is bringing more under
yearly. Another of his specialties is
melons of the cantaloupe varieties. Last
summer he grew 14 different varieties of
melons—or at least tried to grow them.
He ripened and sold truck loads of four
varieties—Golden Champlain, Milwaukee
Market and Early Osage of the pink
meated kinds, and the monster Montreal
green fleshed melon. Bates finds the

Golden Champlain not only the earliest
and safest, but the heaviest producer, and
the most popular variety on the market.
He plants the Golden Champlain in hills
6 x 6, and gets an average of about eight
good melons per hill. He simply digs
some manure into the soil when making
the hills, plants seven or eight seeds and
thins to two or three strong plants when
they are nicely up. Good cultivation to
keep down the weeds and retain the
moisture is the balance of his story of
melon production. He made an excep-
tion in the case of the Montreal melons
and covered the hills with glass topped
boxes until the plants had reached a
pretty good height about the middle of
June and thinning to but one plant.
Some of his Montreal melons weighed 12
pounds and from one hill he took nine
melons which weighed in the aggregate
90 pounds. They brought him a fancy
price. The Oka melon, the large salmon
meated variety which he had such success
with two or three years ago, failed to
secrete the sugar during the comparatively
cool weather last summer. He says he is
going heavier into melons this next
summer, but will confine his efforts to
those which he has found to be most
successful.

Orchard Fruits

There are 400 apple, crab apple, plum
and cherry trees in the fruit orchard
established at the nursery, and Bates will
be planting a few hundred more this
spring. He is giving considerable atten-
tion to the sand cherry hybrids, mostly
Sapa, Opata, Tom Thumb and Zumbra,
and should have these fruits soon for the
Winnipeg market, along with a crop of
standard plums and crab apples.

One acre of Boston pickler cucumbers
in the Bates' Nursery produced 11 tons,
which were all consumed by local pickling
factories and proved a profitable crop.
Golden Bantam corn to the extent of
1,700 dozens sold from as high as 25 cents
a dozen to as low as five cents a dozen
wholesale. It was an unusually good
corn year, and the market was glutted
which is rather unusual in the Golden
Bantam season. It was the same with
tomatoes, and a ton or more of them rotted
on the vines.

Three years ago Bates embarked in the
production of asparagus, and has a
plantation now of one, two and three-year
old plants. He is devoting to this early
and succulent vegetable about one acre
and will begin cutting stalks this spring
on the oldest part of his field. He is
planting the rust-resistant Washington
varieties, Mary and Martha, the former
of which is now regarded as the most
prolific and most resistant to asparagus
diseases.

When I asked whether raspberries or
strawberries are the best paying crop,
Bates hesitated, but he rather leans
towards raspberries. He says it takes as
much labor (except for picking) to take
care of one acre of strawberries as for
three acres of raspberries. The plants
for an acre of strawberries cost a lot more
than for an acre of raspberries and require
more intensive cultivation. But on the
other hand, with a bumper crop there are
more strawberries from an acre than
raspberries, though the market price for
raspberries rules rather higher than for
strawberries except for the everbearing
varieties, so it is somewhat of an open
question, and Bates is enlarging his
plantation in both directions.

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Helpful Ideas

Practical hints which Guide readers have tested.

When starting seeds in the house it is well to heat the earth thoroughly in the oven first. It is very annoying to find one's pet seedlings eaten off after weeks of care, and it is almost impossible to get earth that is free from grubs so try the scheme mentioned. After this treatment you will find it is not only free of cutworms but also from weed seeds. We use baked earth for all house plants, starting slips, etc., and find it is a great advantage.—M. B., Alta.

Now that spring is here the housewife will be taking some steps to prevent mud from tracking into the house. I have made a very good door mat from binder twine which will be a good aid to keeping floors clean. Take the twine and a coarse wooden hook such as is used for rag rugs. Crochet a chain for an oblong rug or a round one, to make a small circle. Then work around this with a single crocheted stitch. A round of treble crocheted will do for the outside edge. I crochet a chain of four or five and catch with a single crochet doing it all very loose. I find that mats made this way from twine wear a long time and improve with washing.—Mrs. J. L. J.

A few drops of Three-in-one oil on a small piece of flannel and go over my gilt picture frames. It makes them look like new.—Mrs. J. E. H., Sask.

One half of a red brick will last a year to use on steel knives as a scouring agent. Get a soft brick. You may test its softness by rubbing it against a stone. If it leaves a broad soft mark it is fine for scouring and can be used to clean off the top of the range when something has been burned on it.—Mrs. B. G. T., Alta.

Newspapers are fine for polishing windows. Apply Bon Ami in the usual way with a wet cloth, allow to dry and then polish with paper. This saves in the washing of window cloths.—E. L. W., Man.

To clean dark furs rub well heated bran through the furs several times and then briskly rub it out. You will find that this will make a very good job of the cleaning. Do not let the bran burn while heating.—M. O. H., Alta.

When ink is spilled on a waxed, hardwood or softwood floor, mop it up quickly with a soft cloth. Then rub the spot with fine steel wool wet in clear warm water. Finish with a clean wet cloth. Not a trace of ink will be left if you work quickly.—Mrs. N. M.

When filling a lamp through which you cannot see and so determine the quantity it holds try a plan I have worked successfully. Fill the lamp with oil, place in it a rule and mark the spot where the oil reaches when the lamp is properly filled. If this rule is kept in a handy place you can use it and know that the lamp is properly filled each time.—Mrs. N. M.

Fine talcum powder rubbed gently on will clean photographs that have become soiled with greasy fingers.

To remove gum from any fabric, soak it in kerosene. That will soften it and it can be easily removed.

I needed a full length mirror but felt that I could not afford one so I managed to secure a very good substitute by placing a small mirror near the floor at an angle which enabled me to view my shoes and skirt hem. A 14 x 24 inch mirror placed opposite that of your dressing table, about 18 inches from the floor is another good substitute.—Mrs. W. L. D., Sask.

When paper sticks to a table it may be removed by putting a few drops of oil on the paper and rubbing gently with a soft cloth.—Mrs. M. G.

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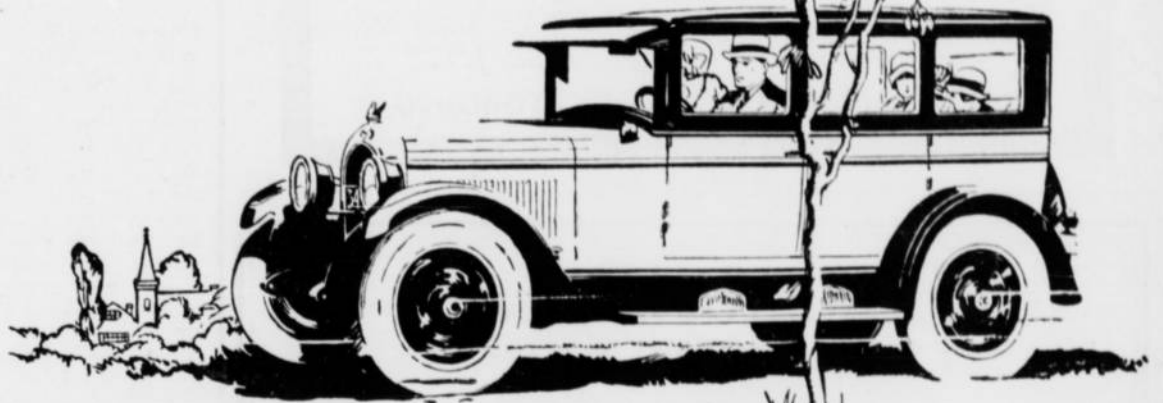
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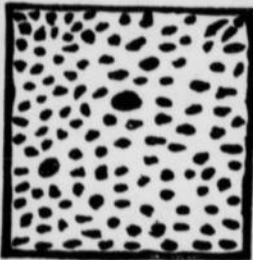
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Garden Aids Menu

Two farm women tell how they are able to add variety to family diet by help of a garden

WHEN I think of our garden and the pleasure we all have working in it, and seeing it grow, as well as enjoying the eating it, I often wonder how so many farm women can be content to let the years go by and say, "Our garden has been no good this year, I do not know what has happened it," or, "I have no time for looking after a garden."

I begin to plan my garden about April 1. I make a specialty of growing tomatoes. We always have ripe ones, the first in this district, usually about August 1.

I get a box of good, mellow soil, mostly mold from under the trees, and after soaking the seed over-night, I plant them separately about one inch apart, in two rows in my box, which just fits into our south window. After covering very lightly about one-half inch, I press soil down firmly and water with a spoon. I set in a warm place until I see them just coming up, usually about three to five days, then I set them in the south window. I have always had best success with the Earliana variety. When the plants get about two inches high or well out in second leaf, I lift out every second plant into another box, these I set about four inches apart. As soon as weather permits I set the plants, or boxes, outside on a shelf or table on the south side of the house, bringing them in again in the evening.

By June 1 they are ready to be transplanted into the garden, and are always just in bud for blossom. By July 1 they are covered with green fruit, and by August 1 they begin to ripen, continue doing so until freeze-up. I usually have about 75 plants and can gather a painful every morning.

I set the plants four feet apart each way, and as there is always ample earth around each root it does not disturb the roots to transplant them, and they get no set-back. I do not prune them or stake them up, as I think nature's ways are best. We always have all the ripe ones we can eat, and always have some to sell. One year I sold \$12 worth, besides canning 40 or 50 quarts. I use the canning directions sent out from the Manitoba Agricultural College, and have never had a failure.

When frost comes I gather all the green ones, and spread them out on the floor in the attic to ripen, and we usually have them until near Christmas, besides the green ones I use for pickles. The threshers soon clear up a dish of nice ripe sliced tomatoes, and in the winter the children, and everyone, enjoy a dish of tomato soup from our own canned product.

After we have our tomato plants well up we next think of our winter onions. They stay in the ground all winter at one end of the garden, where they are not disturbed. Usually the children bring them in for a treat for dinner about the first day the men start seeding, and being the first green vegetable, are thoroughly enjoyed. In a week or so you notice the rhubarb is well up, and you can soon surprise the men folk with a rhubarb pie for dinner. Some might not consider rhubarb a vegetable, but we grow it in our garden, for what farm garden is complete without it?

We have our garden in two plots and summerfallow one each year while we plant the other one. This saves a lot of weeding and the soil has more moisture. The men cultivate it in the spring, and then our work of seeding begins.

I plant seed onions, peas (the latter I soak before planting), carrots, beets, lettuce, radish and parsnips, as soon as we can get on the land. Then a little later I plant cabbage, cauliflower and turnips. Then about May 24 I plant the vines, citron, cucumbers, pumpkin and watermelon. We have grown watermelons here with good success, not quite as large as the ones from the south, but ripe and sweet.

I plant most of my garden (except the vines) in rows, so that it is more easily cultivated, and saves so much hoeing. We do not forget the flowers either; children always like flowers, and as we have bees, they come to the flowers and help the rest of the garden.

I must not forget to mention our corn and beans, as these are also two of my specialties for canning. I plant Squaw corn and Golden Bantam, as they are both early and do not come in at once. I have canned from 30 to 40 sealers of corn with good success. There are several other vegetables that we grow which I have not mentioned, but it would take too much space to describe the culture of each one separately. I might add that I have made a nice little bit of pocket money by growing multiplier onions and keeping over until spring to sell to the nearest merchants. One year I sold \$14 worth.

From May 1, unless it is a very late spring, we usually have something from our garden every day until freeze-up. Then I have my supply of canned peas, corn, beans and tomatoes, as well as turnips, beets, carrots, cabbage, onions, parsnips and citrons, besides my pickles, onions, cauliflower, beans, beets, green tomatoes and cucumbers, as well as rhubarb relish.

I often think those people that do not grow a garden do not know what they are missing. It is so nice to take a couple of pails and go to the garden, when the morning work is done, and bring in fresh potatoes, cucumbers, ripe tomatoes, lettuce and a nice cabbage for dinner. With a rhubarb pie, the menu is almost complete.—Mrs. Duncan Sinclair, Man.

A Garden Cuts Bills

I was without a garden the year before last through moving back to the farm too late to plant one. I never realized the value of one or appreciated it so much before. Canned vegetables are not so good and certainly more costly. Last spring I planted a good big one and noticed a big difference in our grocery bills. I planted multiplier onions early for green onions, as I think these last longer for green onions and are also fine to use later. Lettuce I planted at several different times so as to have it more tender and fresh. I also transplanted some of the head variety for later in the summer. Radishes were sowed several times, and winter radish added later for fall and winter use.

I had early summer turnips as these come on early, and planted rutabaga or Swede turnips for fall and winter storing. A generous row of spinach comes in early in the spring, and is so healthy and good after the long winter without green food. Beet tops make fine greens. While thinning them out leave the little beets on, for when they get about as big as an egg, they make fine pickles. In the fall the big ones can be stored away in sand and will keep firm. There are also several ways of making pickles with them. Carrots stored in sand keep firmer and fresher. Parsnips are fine for winter use and one way of cooking them we like so well is to boil them, cut in half or quarters and fry brown—they are delicious.

Vegetable Oyster or Salsify is not so widely grown as it might be, and is so good for making milk soup, and is very tasty. It resembles oyster soup very much.

Tomatoes are fine to grow, and if planted early in the hot-bed and set out will have lots of ripe tomatoes. Can some of the ripe ones the cold-pack method. They will keep fine. The little ripe ones come in for catsup and make lovely jam. Just boil tomatoes and sugar together. The green ones make nice pickles.

Cucumbers make the bulk of my pickles generally. Dill pickles are easy to make and are so good. I also

Turn over to page 32

Prairie Melon Growing

If you insist that melons are a sub-tropical fruit you can have a piece of Southern California in your kitchen garden by hearkening to these two prairie farmers

Growing Melons in Sask.

WATERMELONS are supposed to be native of Africa, and the muskmelon, which was cultivated in remote antiquity by Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and others, is supposed to be a native of Southern Asia. These two fruits are much appreciated in summer and fairly large quantities of good quality melons have been grown in the prairie provinces. In 1923 and 1924, I produced on the average of a thousand pounds a year of the best variety of melons and weighing up to 20 pounds each; but the average is 14 pounds

very abundant during the summer the plants may be watered by placing a ten-pound pail with holes in the bottom beside each hill or plant. The cans are filled with water and the water slowly seeps into the ground. I have used this method and I have been very successful in growing all varieties of melons and I find it well worth my time.—W. F. Van Moorlehem, Keeler, Sask.

Melons in Frost Country

W. H. Gould grows melons, pump in and squash as far north as Islay, A. S. "We sow them out in the garden," he says, "in sunken holes, two feet square by two deep. In the bottom of these holes we put some well rotted manure with good loam on top to the depth of six to eight inches. Take the precaution to soak your seed in warm water from 12 to 24 hours before planting it. Then over the hole we put a box with top and bottom knocked out and a flour sack tacked on one of these ends. It is taken off in warm weather and on very cold nights is reinforced with an extra covering. With the aid of covering we are able to sow in this locality about April 25.

"Seed can also be started in the house where there is plenty of light, but the plants are apt to grow too long. We often sow seed indoors about April 10, putting it into egg shells with a hole in the bottom of each shell. The shells are filled with good loam and again placed in a box of soil. The plants can be put out in holes about May 10—earlier if the weather permits. Do not water too heavily in the house as it makes too great a growth of stems which are liable to break off. If the stems show this tendency, place the shell a little deeper, laying it on its side and cover the lower part of the stem with soil.

"To get large fruits we pinch off most of the suckers and buds, leaving two or at most three marrows on one vine. For large melons, one or not more than two melons should be grown on one vine. They must be watered every day in the dry, hot weather.

"Some people say that seeds of melon, pumpkin, and citron do not germinate well and that most of them rot. This is because the seed is placed in the ground flat. They should be placed by hand on their edges and not on end or flat. Also do not bury too deep. I have known unsoaked citron seed to take three weeks to come up.

"Many things such as corn and tomatoes can be grown in the garden



The Golden Champlain Melon

This is the earliest of the better quality, pink-meated melons.

each. I have a windbreak of trees on all sides except on the south side, and it is very warm in the enclosure during the summer months, and that is just what is required.

Requirements

Melons do not require very heavy rainfall, but are warm-season plants and should be tendered the warmest location available. Let the melon garden be well sheltered on all sides, especially on the west, the north and on the east. If the land slopes to the south, further advantage is gained. Watermelons do best on sandy loam, and although muskmelons require rich soil, will be more thrifty on loam soil than on heavier clay. If the only soil available is clay, it should have some turfy earth (may be mixed with manure) placed over the surface where the melons are to be set.

The most common watermelons are small and roundish, weighing around five or six pounds, and have a delicious flavor. The other types and better varieties of melons are grown with considerable success when given good care.

The best varieties of watermelons are:—

1. Early Canada, or Coles' Early.
2. Peerless or improved ice cream watermelon.
3. Iceberg.
4. Tom Watson.

The best varieties of muskmelons are:—

1. Honey Dew.
2. Golden Green Flesh Muskmelon.
3. Montreal Improved Nutmeg.
4. Paul Rose, and
5. Early Osage and Oka.

Culture

The culture of all types of watermelons is the same. The seed may be sown in the open or plants may be grown in frames. I think the latter is the best as the melons have an early start and are likely to produce more and better fruit, and will ripen before the frost comes. The varieties I have quoted above will ripen from 60 days to 80 days if started in this way. Melon seed may be sown in the hotbed in late April or early May.

Plants should not be transplanted to the open field until the end of May. Transplants require watering for a couple of days as soon as set out. Plants may be set out in rows or in hills. If rainfall is not



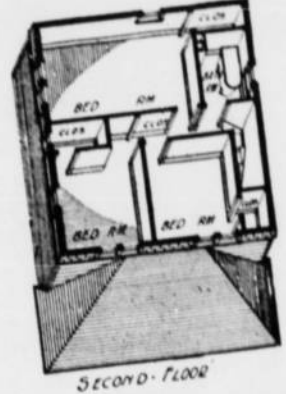
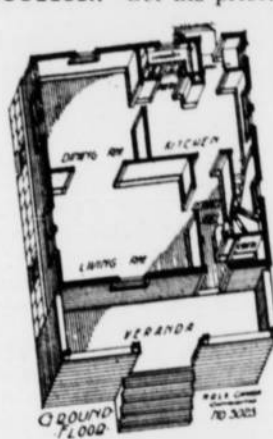
Proud of her Cantiflowers

If you are looking for a good variety, try Early Snowball

by giving them shelter. Set 12-inch boards on each side of the row, supported by stakes. Another board laid on top will give protection on cold nights and it is thereby possible to gain two weeks on the season."



Your local lumberman has hundreds of home designs similar to this one. He will **SAVE YOU MONEY** and give you **GOOD CONSTRUCTION**. Get his price.



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You Get the Best Materials—You can examine every piece of building material before you load or before you use the material; in addition, your local lumberman holds himself personally responsible for the grade.

You Get a Complete Estimate—"Extras" are the bugbear of the outside concern, which deals in "shell" construction homes. They supply only part of the material. Your local lumberman gives you a complete estimate of ALL the materials necessary to give you a warm, comfortable house.

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Protect Yourself!
Save Money! Get Satisfaction!
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"She must be 40,
for she has

Gray Hair

YOU may be prematurely gray at 30, be fresh in face and slim in figure, but this the world won't notice. Most people call you old when your hair is gray.

That's why pretty actresses, society women and business girls won't have gray hair. They restore original color in a scientific way which gives perfect results, quickly.

Mail coupon for a free trial bottle of Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer—it tells their secret. You learn that a dainty hair cosmetic (clean, colorless) works this miracle. No streaking, discoloration, dyed appearance, no interference with shampooing. Application easy—just combed through the hair does it.

Mail Coupon—Today:

By return mail you'll receive Special Patented Free Trial Kit, which explains all. Test on a single lock of hair, watch the gray go, natural, youthful color return! Then when you know you never need have gray hair, get full-size bottle from druggists. Or, order direct.

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 X shows color of hair. Black..... dark brown..... medium brown..... auburn (dark red)..... light brown..... light auburn (light red)..... blonde.....
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 Street..... City.....

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"I had been losing my hair gradually for a long time. At last I became almost completely bald, with hardly a hair on my head.

"This small photograph is taken from a football group, and can be verified by any number of people who know just how I looked when bald. The larger photo shows my appearance after using Kotalko."

This verified statement is by Jack Evans, well-known athlete. He is but one of the big legion of users of Kotalko who voluntarily attest it has stopped falling hair, eliminated dandruff, or aided new, luxuriant hair growth. KOTALKO is sold by busy druggists everywhere.

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To prove the efficacy of Kotalko, for men's, women's and children's hair, the producers are giving Proof Boxes. Use coupon or write, to

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 Please send me Free Box of Kotalko.

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The Beekeeper's Critical Season

THE spring is perhaps the most critical time of the beekeeper's year," says C. B. Gooderham, Dominion apiarist, "for then the colonies are usually at their weakest point, and the bees lowest in vitality. It is also during this period that the greatest amount of brood must be produced to supply the bees for the harvest. This being the case, therefore, all manipulation of colonies during the spring should be carefully planned so as to conserve as much as possible the energy of the bees and to promote maximum brood production.

"Spring management commences with the removal of the cellar wintered bees from their winter quarters. Unless these bees are extremely restless or suffering from dysentery, it is not advisable to bring them out before new nectar or pollen is available. With the exception of parts of British Columbia and the North, this is usually about the middle of April. As soon as the bees are removed from the cellar, reduce the entrances of the hives so as to conserve the heat of the colony. It is also necessary that these bees be protected, especially from cold winds, either by wrapping the hives or placing cases around them and having a windbreak on at least two sides of the apiary.

"The bees wintered outside should be left in the cases as long as it is possible to do so without any inconvenience in handling. This extra protection encourages heavier brood production. On the first bright, warm day, when the bees are flying freely, give each colony a brief examination for queen and stores. Without a good queen it is impossible for the colony to be good. In experimental work at Ottawa it has been proved that the more prolific a queen is during the spring the larger will be the returns from the colony. All weak and failing queens should be replaced as soon as possible, for every day lost in egg production means less workers for the harvest. No matter how prolific a

queen may be, unless there are plenty of stores available in the hives, brood production will be curtailed.

"Heavy brood production means heavy food consumption and each colony should have at least 15 pounds of food present. Any colony having less than this amount must be fed sugar syrup or, better still, combs of honey. Avoid feeding back honey of unknown origin or disease may be introduced. Also avoid interchanging combs of honey from colony to colony, unless certain that disease is not present.

"Unite all colonies that are queenless or that contain drone-laying queens, and, where honey production is of primary importance, unite all weak colonies. Figures for the past three years show that weak colonies in the spring seldom make profitable honey producers. In every case those colonies with bees covering less than three combs in the spring failed to give half the crop of those covering six combs. If increase is of primary importance, these weak colonies are ideal for breaking up into nuclei later on as they increase in strength.

"The second examination need not be given until two or three weeks later, especially if the weather is unfavorable in the meantime. At the second examination, see that the brood nest is expanding normally and that there is still plenty of stores present in the hive. Do not be deceived with early flows of nectar; seldom is there enough available to keep the colony up to the peak of brood production.

"It may be necessary to interchange combs in the brood-chamber at this time to give the queen more room. If this is done take care not to divide the brood-nest or brood will die from chilling. From now on, the colonies should be examined once every nine or 10 days for the purpose of supplying sufficient room for egg laying and the storage of surplus honey that may be gathered."

The Tragedy of the Near East

REFUGEE! Refugees by the hundreds, by the thousands, by the tens of thousands! Endless lines of pitiful women and children, eagerly waiting for a bowl of soup and a square of bread—soup and bread, the gift of the far away country of Canada.

This is what I've been seeing, in crowded refugee camps in the Balkans and the near East, chiefly in Greece and Macedonia. And in each camp, settlement or village, a British flag, flying over an old barrack or tent, localizes a "Refugee Kitchen," where this wonderful Empire philanthropy is being carried on.

The great trek, as it has been termed, has been going on for three years, totalling a displacement of 1,600,000 souls. Over 1,000,000 of them have, by aid from the League of Nations loan and the Greek government, become self-supporting, but my investigations revealed a residue of over 300,000 women, children and old people still needing the elemental necessities of life: food, housing and clothing. I have never witnessed human need in such an overwhelming scale, and never want to if one's peace of mind is to be preserved.

I spent a week in and around Salonica, where tens of thousands of

refugees are crowded into tents, hovels, old army barracks and the scores of rude structures used as the Canadian General Hospital during the war. Twenty families were squeezed into one barrack, each occupying only a 10-foot square space, and with a mere ragged old curtain separating them from a neighbor. Beds there are none, the floor must needs suffice, and furniture is as scarce.

I saw other endless lines of the poor creatures flocking into Sorovich, to the fund warehouse for food and clothing, and it was pitiful to witness the heart-break of those who had to return empty-handed, for there comes a time when even the most bountiful of food supplies run short.

I have returned to urge Canadians to spare something out of their bounty—for the refugees once more and until next harvest. Where five cents will buy a ration, it is easy to feed a starving child for a few days or weeks, and this many western people are doing. May I hope that those who read this story of the world's greatest tragedy of the present day, will make a practical and speedy response.

Contributions to the Save the Children Fund may be sent to the head office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Winnipeg.—Frank Yeigh.



Greek children at a Canadian rescue kitchen

Corns

Lift Off—No Pain!



Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Loosen Up That Cold With Musterole

Have Musterole handy when a cold starts. It has all of the advantages of grandmother's mustard plaster WITHOUT the blister. Apply it with the fingers. You feel a warm tingle as the healing ointment penetrates the pores, then a soothing, cooling sensation and quick relief.

Made of pure oil of mustard and other simple ingredients, Musterole is recommended by many nurses and doctors. Try Musterole for bronchitis, sore throat, stiff neck, pleurisy, rheumatism, lumbago, croup, asthma, neuralgia, congestion, pains and aches of back or joints, sore muscles, sprains, bruises, chilblains, frosted feet, colds of chest. It may prevent pneumonia and "flu."

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 Save 1/2 by dealing direct
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 BOX 9 TAYLORS FALLS, MINN.



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BAD SPRAIN GIVEN AMAZING RELIEF

Uses simple home treatment
Goes to work next day

While working on the deck of a steamer at Sparrows Point, Md., Lewis H. Niemeyer, of Baltimore, Md., tripped over a rope and sprained his ankle.

"Twenty minutes later, I could hardly walk with a cane," he writes. "That night I got a bottle of Sloan's Liniment, and to the surprise of all the boys in the shop, I was at work next morning."

It is remarkable—the help that Sloan's gives to a sprain. Just a little of this remarkable liniment patted lightly on, and you begin to feel relief.

Right to the place that hurts it brings the fresh healing blood—building up the injured tissues. The swelling and inflammation go down, the pain stops. Get a bottle today and have it on hand. All druggists—35 cents.

Sloan's Liniment

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UNIPLEX for Heavy Work

gained its fame through solid service, dependability and economy.
YOUR DEALER HAS IT
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Danger of Cheap Eye-glasses

A mere magnifying glass is not good enough to correct defects in your eyes. Cheap eye-glasses sold to you through the mail are nothing more than magnifying glasses put up in a cheap frame and priced at much more than they are worth. In fact they may be positively injurious to your eyes, in which case they are dear at any price.

There are a thousand different defects possible in your eyes, and the defect in one may be quite different from the defect in the other. This means that you would need two different lenses in your eye-glasses. Yet the mail order eye-glass manufacturer would send you two lenses the same. It is absolutely impossible to provide correct lenses without a personal eye examination, in which the optometrist tells by the aid of expensive, scientific instruments, just what defects are present. If you do not need glasses, the optometrist will tell you so. His business is to correct defective eyesight, not merely to sell glasses.

Eyesight is your most precious possession. Do not take chances on injuring it by neglect or wrong treatment. Eye-strain is the cause of many ailments due to the wasting of the body's nervous energy. Much of this could be avoided if people would only give their eyes a little care and attention. Reading or doing close work in a poor light or in the direct glare of a strong light should be avoided. Do not use your eyes under any condition that you know or feel is a strain; let an optometrist examine your eyes regularly, and your sight will serve you well in the years to come.

Edwards Issues Statement

Comments on resolution regarding elevator policy

THE executive of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was urged to come out strongly and openly in favor of the pool elevator policy in a resolution passed by the Wynyard Council of Agriculture, on March 13. After citing the advantages which the council believed would come to the pool by securing its own handling facilities, and stating the resolution of the council in favor of bringing together all existing co-operative marketing concerns in one great co-operative enterprise had been adopted by the S.G.G.A. convention, the executive of the provincial association was urged to make it known that by supporting the sale of the co-operative elevators to the pool they were rightly interpreting the resolution.

The S.G.G.A. Resolution

The gist of the resolution passed at the 1925 S.G.G.A. convention, is as follows:

"Resolved, that this convention go on record as favoring the adoption of a program of co-ordination of the various co-operative bodies on the following plan, viz:

"The consolidation of the existing institutions, the United Grain Growers Ltd., the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company and the Western Wheat Pools into one great co-operative marketing concern, so securing co-operative control of the marketing of our chief commodity, and,

"That the board of directors of this association be empowered to take whatever action they think fit to give effect to this resolution."

Mr. Edwards' Comments

Commenting on the action of the Wynyard council, President Edwards, of the S.G.G.A., issued, under date of March 22, the following statement:

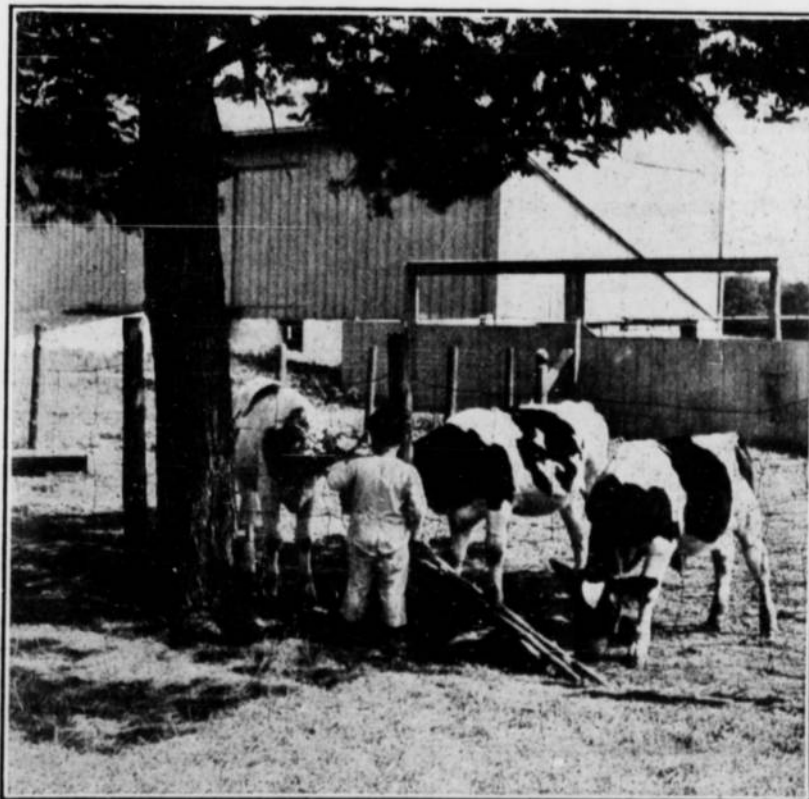
"The resolution clearly sets out that, in the opinion of the delegates to our convention, who are supreme in all such matters, the two great grain-handling companies should become consolidated into one great co-operative marketing concern. The resolution is specific and clear-cut, and leaves no room to doubt as to what was intended by the delegates when they passed it.

"The question as to the manner in which this should be done, and the time it should be consummated, is a matter that can be only decided by the responsible delegates and officers of the three organizations, and, as the delegates to the pool special meeting have endorsed and submitted a plan to the Co-operative Elevator Company, involving the purchase of the whole co-

op. system, the delegates to the co-op. special meeting will have to consider whether this particular offer is satisfactory enough to them to justify their agreeing to it.

"There is absolutely no doubt that there is a strong desire on the part of the farmers in the country that any competition between these two great grain-handling concerns should be absolutely eliminated, and if a purchase of the co-operative system by the pool is the only way that this can be accomplished, undoubtedly this should be done. There are some, however, who hold the opinion that, until the end of the contract term, an arrangement could be arrived at between the two which would have all the advantages of purchase without necessitating the pool board tying up a large amount of money in facilities until the re-sign-up is secured.

"No good purpose is to be served by a spirit of intolerance on the part of the advocates of either plan, and the importance of the issue warrants the greatest amount of consideration of all the factors involved in the whole problem. The delegates to the co-op. special meeting have a tremendous responsibility resting upon their shoulders. If they decide to accept the present offer, the matter is disposed of, but if they consider that the offer is not satisfactory, everything possible should be done by the two boards to settle this most contentious question in order that complete harmony may prevail between the two great grain-handling companies, and a consolidation of the two be brought about at the earliest date consistent with good business and safeguarding the rights and interest of all the parties involved in the transaction. There is no consideration which will justify a duplication of farmer-owned facilities in the country and this must be avoided at all costs, as nothing will show our total incapacity to handle such tremendous business undertakings as the pool and the co-op. as lack of statesman-like qualities which would be clearly evidenced by an open conflict between two organizations created by us with the one object. Our greatest immediate objective is to safeguard the interests of the pool, and to see that it has the greatest chance of success, and whatever is necessary to give the pool the greatest chance to be a complete permanent success, should be enthusiastically and cheerfully done by the boards, officers and members of all the institutions which have been created by the farmers in their endeavor to put agriculture on a more satisfactory basis."



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If wanted with Breaching and Martingales less collars, add per set \$10.50.

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In the LONG RED PACKAGE

You'll like this nourishing creamy cracker—the trusty "standby" of countless pioneer settlers since 1876.

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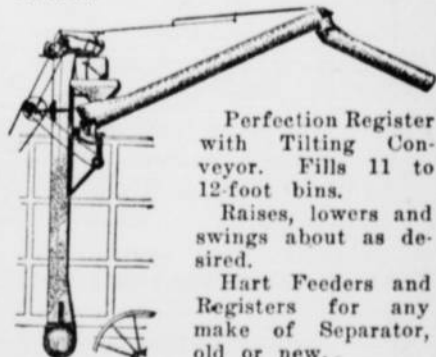
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Perfection Register with Tilting Conveyor. Fills 11 to 12-foot bins. Raises, lowers and swings about as desired.

Hart Feeders and Registers for any make of Separator, old or new.

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CRUNCHY-CRISP Kellogg's Corn Flakes!
Serve with milk or cream. What a feast of flavor!

Sold by all grocers in the famous red and green cartons. Be sure you get Kellogg's. Imitations cannot bring such flavor and crispness.

Send for Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Children love these beautiful cloth dolls. 12" to 15" high—in six colors. 10c and the top of a Kellogg's Corn Flakes package brings your choice. Four tops and 30c for four dolls. Fill out form below. Surprise the kiddies.

Kellogg's

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15 inches high

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London, Canada

Enclosed find.....tops and
.....cents in coin, stamps, for
which send Daddy Bear, Johnnie
Bear, Mamma Bear, Goldilocks.

(cross off dolls not wanted)



14 inches high



Imitations cannot bring you such wonder-flavor—such crisp, crunchy flakes. The genuine bear the signature of the originator on every package.

Name.....
Address..... R. R. No..... GG:1

Should Women Do Outside Work?

Continued from Page 6

So in the winter I did up as much of the sewing, mending, making and knitting as possible, which left me more time to spare in the summer.

When spring work started I did nearly all the chores. We only had two cows, but I milked them and fed the calves, put in a good garden, kept the potato patch clean, also raised as many chickens as I could. It sounds easy but to me, used to city ways, it was hard work. My husband, only having his horses to attend to, could put in a longer day in the field, which he did. We traded the extra eggs and butter in at the store for our groceries. Later on when our cattle increased we turned them on the open prairie and I brought them home each night, and we broke the heifers to milk and with the extra butter were able to get our hardware and dry goods in trade as well, and even paid off an old debt for barb wire with butter.

This left practically all of the crop, after taxes, threshing bill, etc., were paid, to be applied on our debts, and by steady work and perseverance we had the joy of seeing them decrease.

There are many jobs on the farm that takes a man ever so much longer if he has to do them alone, so I helped wherever a helping hand was needed, but was always given the light end of every job. I helped with the fencing, building corrals, etc., raked hay, helped to haul it in and stack it. Then at harvest I learned to run the binder. This being much easier for me than stooking. Haying and harvesting were the only field work I helped with. Often I was very tired, but I knew there were two of us both working as hard as we could, and usually there was the satisfaction of "something accomplished, something done."

Mrs. R. B. says: "To her mind the state of culture in the home drops rapidly when it is necessary for the woman to do outside work." Well, to my mind, poverty and indebtedness will make it drop far faster. It seems to me there is nothing much more deadening physically, mentally, and, yes, spiritually, too, than such hopeless poverty. It takes the very life and energy out of a man to keep on working hard and at the end of the year find, after paying running expenses, there is not enough left to pay even the interest on his debts. However is he to get ahead?

But let his wife spend what time she can from her other duties in helping him so as he can accomplish that little extra in the year's work, so that instead of not quite paying all the interest, he can pay it all and something off the debts as well. Then he will feel he can go ahead with renewed energy.

That is what he did. My help was appreciated. We are on the original homestead and have the adjoining quarter, too. Our mortgage is paid off, stock and all implements clear. I would say, from my own experience, if a woman can make any spare time by all means help husband if he needs help. Outside work is healthy. Only, of course, do not do work that is too heavy. I weighed less than 95 pounds when I started in and now weigh 110 pounds, but I found there was plenty of work that was not too heavy for me.

One thing that makes farm work monotonous is that people keep on working without getting any further ahead financially. It is this continuously working for the money lenders that is monotonous.

There is quite a thrill to be had when you get an old note back that you have been paying 10% interest on for four or five years, and there is a bigger thrill coming when you get your last note back, and your mortgage wiped off. We felt we could nearly walk on air when we were free of all debt.

Then, too, when there is no interest to pay there is usually at least a little money over each year to do as one wishes with, whether it is farm improvements or something for the farm home, new labor-saving devices or a long-looked-for holiday, or if it is to add to what we call the old age fund, it matters not. But it gives great satisfaction to know you can use it as you like. Then, not only is the standard of living raised, but your whole outlook on life is brightened when you are getting ahead of the game, and you can get there by proper co-operation between husband and wife. We were two greenhorns, and through lack of experience got in the hole so badly the case looked hopeless, but co-operation has put us on easy street.

A city wage earner does not buy his

own home or a business without years of hard work and careful management. Why then, should a greenhorn farmer without capital expect to get farm and equipment paid for without hard work and plenty of it? So good luck to the farmers' wives who are helpmates.—Mrs. E. P., Alta.

A Definite Answer Difficult

This question is as hard to answer with a straight "yes" or "no" as the old query—have you left off beating your wife? If the reply were "yes" the man admitted past offences. If we answer our question in the affirmative we commit ourselves to the conclusion that farming is not one of the professions where a man may personally provide for his family. It places him in the unhappy class of the cheap, unskilled labor of the cities, whose wife must needs take in washing or sewing or go out to scrub offices—while the children run wild.

Have we not all seen positively slum conditions on farms, where the woman did a great deal of outside work? dirty, undernourished children, and uncared for (if not actually filthy house), even little babes dying from neglect!

That is an extreme picture. Usually it happens with a woman who has been brought up without domestic training. She has probably been her father's "right-hand man" which was satisfactory enough while a skilful mother kept the house in order and the table spread. Confronted with a new and uncongenial task in her own home the erstwhile chore boy follows the line of least resistance, leaves the house as it may be, and goes out to help her husband. Of course, he is delighted to have her company, though he managed very well before, perhaps kept the house cleaner, too, and cooked a better meal, than she does. It's heavenly for a while of course, but a few years later he has tired of canned stuff, is ashamed of family and home, and tries to get even by driving his partner to do still more outside work. If he is so ambitious he can't help it, he works hard himself. Another kind of man relaxes—drives around, lingers in town or smokes and reads comfortably by the fireside. We had a neighbor like that once. He was always the well dressed gentleman driving around with a fine team. His wife milked a bunch of cows, fed calves, pigs, horses, cleaned the stables and hauled water in her spare time. Incidentally she had a baby every year, but for some mysterious reason providence saw fit to take each succeeding arrival. The father was grieved but resigned to the will of "Him Who gave and took away." He said his wife came of an unhealthy family anyhow, and seemed to lack skill in caring for babies. In fact, he seemed to regard her as very much beneath his horses, which she had to unhitch and stable when he came home any hour of the night. She was really a gentle, refined woman, but afraid to cross him. Presently she slipped away to her lost babies.

By some law of justice his second wife was different. She was not the kind who would overwork for anyone. Presto! He treated her like a lady, and found other means of making his farm pay than by woman power.

In the foregoing cases poverty was not a factor. Very often it is. Take a couple just starting on a farm with little capital. The man must get out part time and earn a little cash. If his wife can raise a garden and chickens, and milk a couple of cows the standard of living is likely to be raised in that home rather than lowered.

It is really remarkable what some women can accomplish indoors and out, and raise healthy children, too. You will find though, they are as a rule neither the despised slaves of their lords nor the kind who go outside because they hate the house. They are honored partners, whose husbands appreciate them and they work together for better times.

One needs a true sense of values. There are men, and women, too, whose sole idea of success is to add to their acreage, their livestock and bank account. When two such are mated, material prosperity is assured—barring, of course, accidents, illness, or sudden death.

On the next farm may be a family who never reach the same affluence, and yet succeed infinitely better in making a fine home in the truest sense. Here the mother of a family is not expected to "milk more cows" save when necessity presses. Home making is her vocation. There is a little time even for books, flowers and music. The sons and daughters may not inherit

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wealth, but they will cherish memories which they may be denied to the offspring of the other farm, where money is the end of existence.—Mrs. B. M., Ont.

Mother Sets Standard

The mother in any home, be it urban or rural, sets the standard of living, and she cannot do this and shoulder part of the men's work. The women of many European peasant people, who have settled in our country, do a man's work. If our women did the same our homes would sink to the level occupied by theirs. If our farm people are to know cleanliness, comfort, and have healthful food; if our farm children are to be comfortably clothed; if they are to grow up in tasteful surroundings; if they are to be taught the love of books, music, church and community, the mother's time and strength will be taxed and the father will find it necessary to give some share of attention to things other than the profit of farming.

We of the farm must recognize the fact that there must be time and strength for social, religious and intellectual interests. There may be seasons when every waking hour is occupied and by the rush and strain of haying or of harvest, but taking the year as a whole we should be able to find as much time to devote to these things as do people in other walks of life.—M. P., Sask.

Co-operation Helps Wonderfully

Whether women should do outside work or not can only be decided by each individual woman herself. Different women prefer different kinds of work, some would rather milk cows than bake bread and vice versa. Personally, I think a woman is far healthier if she has some outside activities to take her away from the smell of cooking and the often ill-ventilated house, but when the wife helps friend husband he, in turn, must help friend wife. Co-operation on the farm oils the working of said farm wonderfully. You probably won't collect so many dollars into the coffers, but believe me you won't pay so many out in doctors' bills or funeral expenses.

For a woman who is very nervous of cows it would be sheer cruelty to expect her to sit down and milk them twice a day, but the same woman may be extremely fond of horses and like to attend to them for her husband while he milks the cows. If he has any sense he will co-operate in this matter. No man should expect a woman to do jobs outside that mean young children will be left for any length of time alone in the house with a fire going or a lamp lit, and any woman is foolish who does so.

I can quite understand a man does not like to come in from a day in the fields, eat his supper and then go out and milk from six to ten cows or more. I don't feel I want to do it myself after I have been working around the house all day, but I don't mind milking six or eight cows before supper if the good man comes and helps separate and feed calves while I get supper. If his implements are all ready for the next day he doesn't mind giving me a hand with the dishes and seeing that the chickens are all safely in their coops for the night. Then the evening is more or less our own. We milk together before breakfast, and cultivate an appetite at the same time.

I don't think it matters so much whether a woman does outside work or not, the real difficulty seems to lie in the fact that farmers take on more than they can comfortably manage. Other professions do the same, of course, only the wife doesn't get the superfluous work heaped on to her already burdened shoulders. There is no profession where a wife can be a greater help to her husband than farming, and none where they can work with each other to greater advantage.

Now for the wife who prefers to attend wholly to the house and leave outside to the men folks. I expect the men think they are the only ones who are gathering up the dollars but they forget that a penny saved is a penny earned. Women who stick to the house are the ones usually who are fond of sewing and save many a dollar in turning father's shirt tails into Johnny's shirts. I have seen some wonderful made-overs which I would have made a terrible mess of myself, but I prefer the smell of a cow or horse barn any day to the smell of cooking. However, I wouldn't care to live in the barn or ruin the family's digestion with frying pan meals three times a day.

There are lots of little jobs a woman

can slip in, such as watering cattle if there is a pump (I draw the line at bucketing water up a well), seeing there is sufficient water for the work horses, putting feed ready, etc., but it is a good plan to be very busy some days or forget occasionally when that sort of thing becomes a matter of course and a source of rebuke if forgotten.

This refers to where the husband and wife run the farm alone. If a hired man is employed I believe I should leave the men to their own work, and expect them to attend to a few of my heavier jobs. It is usually the men that get the hired help, but I believe the hired girl is the more economical and best investment.

When a job becomes a painful task instead of a pleasurable joy it is time to quit or ask your doctor what is wrong. Some jobs are never as pleasurable as others, but in good health one tackles those first and gives the bone of contention a joyful bump when finished. Never kill yourself to keep yourself or allow your good man to, it is such abominably bad management.—C. Hill, Man.

The Home Suffers

There was a time when I answered "yes" most emphatically to this question, but of late I have been rather of the opinion that in general it does not pay. Of course, this does not apply to the occasional helping out at milking or feeding time, when the men folks are away, or sickness occurs, or something like that. But to deliberately plan to do more work outside than taking care of garden and poultry, is quite another matter.

If there is no family I do not see where it is particularly harmful, if not overdone. But if there is a family of children growing up, and the mother works outside to the extent that she has neither the time nor the strength to keep up the house, see that the children are well clothed, clean and mended, are properly taught to be mannerly and polite, not to speak of being obedient, then I believe it is a grave mistake.

Even though the children suffer no actual physical ills, they grow up in an atmosphere of hurry, of neglect of the finer things of life, and pretty soon they begin to feel that it is "up to mother" to do just any old job there may be to be done. I read an article recently where one woman said she wished her home to be a place where the children loved to return to after they had left home. In order to have a home like that, I believe it takes a woman's whole time, and the the bringing up of a family of children properly is much more important than whether six cows are milked, or six more with her help. If a town woman has her hands full keeping house and raising a family, how much more full are a countrywoman's, when she has the added care of chickens, turkeys, garden and the hundred and one extra things that come to her lot, even though she does not do regular chores or work in the field. How many days are there when a woman does not have to leave her work just where it happens to be, and help catch a horse, chase a pig or cow, or perhaps a number of them out of the garden or crop; or help to start the engine to pump water for stock, if, indeed, she is lucky enough never to have to pump for them herself?

Where a woman has had to take hold and do just "anything" during homesteading times, I think when better times come, and "farming" takes the place of "homesteading," then housework and homemaking should be the wife's first duties. All men are not the same, to be sure, but at least some of them appreciate having their wives take just as good care of themselves as they did before they were married, and wear just as pretty cloths; not necessarily the same kind, but just as becoming for the place where they are to be worn. And what woman can do that and regularly work outside or at work that is too heavy for her?

I believe it all depends on the individual circumstances. If too poor to hire help, there are times when a woman must help whether her own part of the work suffers or not. But the longer I live, the more I believe that more is accomplished by the home being made a place where the family had rather be than anywhere else, than by doing a little more work which returns a cash income, but takes from the family some part of the mother's real duty in leisureed time and strength to do for them the things no one but a mother can do.—Mrs. M. E., Alta.



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A New Race of Fruit

Continued from Page 16

The Oka cherry is another new sand cherry hybrid, introduced a couple of years ago by Dr. Hansen and not yet known in Canada, although Dr. Hansen thinks very highly of it, placing its quality between the Sapa and the Opata. Other of Dr. Hansen's introductions of the same sand cherry strain are called the Ezaptan, Etapa, Cheresoto, Sansoto and Wachampa, and although a number of them are excellent fruits the four described above seem to promise to rise highest in popular favor. Dr. Hansen is still cross-breeding the sand cherry with other plums and will no doubt give us other hybrid fruits of this strain. He is also working extensively with apples, pears and other fruits. His work in other lines is a story by itself.

The Zumbra Cherry

Cross breeding from the sand cherry is also being carried on at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Station in charge of Prof. Alderman. The best known sand cherry hybrid from that station is called the Zumbra cherry, the exact parentage of which is not known, but which is supposed to be a triple cross between the native pin cherry, the native sand cherry and the cultivated sweet black cherry from California. It is a dwarf tree and like the other sand cherry hybrids usually begins fruiting the year after planting. The fruit is practically black in color and about the size of the Bing cherry. If allowed to get fully ripe Zumbra cherries are good to eat raw, but not so pleasant if they are eaten just when they are beginning to color. They have a flavor all their own, something like the sweet cherry and are excellent for canning and pie making. Like the Sapa, Opata and Tom Thumb the Zumbra ripens in August and is a heavy bearer.

When planting the sand cherry hybrids as well as all other plums and a good many apples it should be borne in mind that their blooms are generally self-sterile. In other words, if two Sapa trees are planted side by side in a garden and there are no other plum trees in the neighborhood they will grow well and bloom abundantly, but may never bear fruit freely. On the other hand, if Sapa and Opata or any two other varieties that bloom at the same time are planted together, insects, birds and breezes will carry the pollen from one to the other, thus fulfilling the laws of nature and making both trees fruitful. This is a general law of production for all plums and is a good argument in favor of bee-keepers growing fruit and fruit growers keeping bees.

Garden Aids Menu

Continued from Page 26

have the dill growing in the garden.

Yellow butter-bean is one of our favorites, but many prefer the green bean; both yield very abundantly, and are fine canned by the cold-pack method. A good supply of peas are fine to have. I planted at three different times, so they mature at different times and have peas all summer and late in the fall. I have the early summer squash. They make good pies. The Hubbard comes on later and will keep a long while if stored in a cool, dry place. Pumpkins can be canned or they make nice preserves done like citron. I always like to have a few citron for jam; the vegetable marrow also makes splendid jam, sliced real thin, and with lemon or ginger added makes a real, thick jam.

Corn is a general favorite, and can also be canned for winter use. It is fine dried to boil on the cob and cut off with a sharp knife.

Cabbage is a good old stand-by. Think how good salad is in the winter! If the big leaves are all taken off and the cabbage stored in a cool, dry place they will keep all winter. I make some into good old-fashioned kraut, and it is hard to beat. I also have cauliflower. They are fine to use as a vegetable. We like them mixed with cucumbers and onions for pickles.

When you think of all that may come from a little garden patch in the way of vegetables, jam and pickles, I think you will agree it more than doubly pays you for the work of putting in the seed and caring for it.—Mrs. Sam R. Myers, Sask.



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See-Sawing on the Political Doubletree

Continued from Page 3

stomach. One by one they stole away across the road to where the company was more to their liking and food of the kind on which Progressives thrive.

And right here I would like to recall that several years ago I ventured in MacLean's a prophecy that the Western tail would wag the Eastern dog. I know you don't like this "I told you so" stuff, but for once I can't refrain. For at the time the Western press lifted up its voice and laughed.

But look at things today. Robert Forke, with 24 Progressives behind him, says to the government, not only in effect but in actual words—"Do as we say or out you go."

Not only this, but all three leaders come from the prairies, Forke, from Brandon, King, from Prince Albert, and Meighen from Portage la Prairie. And they are named in that order to indicate the power they wield.

Then again, all the big spending portfolios are held west of the lakes. Dunning, has railways; King, of B.C., has public works; Stewart, has immigration and interior, and Motherwell, has agriculture. Do you wonder under the circumstances that Tommy Church, of Toronto, speaking in the House, asked when the seat of government was going to be moved to Regina?

However, this Western government with that liberal open-heartedness which the open spaces breed has left something to the older provinces. The latter still retain the minister of customs, who collects the taxes, and the minister of finance who floats the loans.

That Obdurate Second Chamber

There is just one little fly in the ointment from a Western standpoint—that is the Senate. Up to the time of writing that obdurate, but far from obsolete institution, has refused to be reformed. Mr. King has approached it with soothing words, and tried to put salt on its tail. But all in vain. He has spoken to it curtly, nay, almost with anger in his tones, and it has laughed mockingly.

So it sits up its little red home and threatens to hack holes in the rural credits bill. Also to pull the bell on the Hudson Bay Railway. If it weren't for those naughty old boys the West would have the East by the tail and be swinging it around its head.

But to get back to the House. Hon. Ernest Lapointe has been leading it while his premier has been braving the still cold you don't feel in search of a seat. And the

likeable big Frenchman looks to be the one man who has emerged from the two months of acrimonious talk with added prestige. Hon. Ernest has seldom lost his smile, and the fact that the Liberals have had a leader they could talk to in their hour of dire distress has done much to alleviate their sufferings. The other two standbys of this government have, of course,

been Hon. J. A. Robb and Hon. Charlie Stewart. Each is ready, aye ready, to pick up an extra portfolio in either hand and another in his teeth, and march cheerily forward. Hon. "Ned" Macdonald comes in as a sort of pinch hitter. But prosperity has put a heavy tax on Hon. "Ned's" industry. Of course, everybody misses Hon. George P. Graham. There has never been but one George P., and the odds are against there ever being another. His was ever the hand that poured oil on the troubled waters. With his timely jokes and his ability to explain the unexplainable, he has chased away the clouds of many a political storm. In the present House he would be invaluable. His is just the soothing influence that is needed to keep the ship of state on an even keel. But George hesitated between the call of

health and the lure of public life. And while he still wavered, a generous premier peddled out his portfolio of railways to Hon. Charles Dunning. Where Premier King had to go a hunting to find a vacant chair, a dozen seats were laid at George's feet. But the seat could be accompanied by only a minor portfolio. So George went home to Brockville. Is he missed? You can guess he is. Why a lot of the members haven't had a meal at the country club this session.

And a lot of those members are waiting, only waiting, for his successor. Hon. Charles Dunning is undoubtedly a prairie demon. He will have to be that and more to stand the coming ordeal. He will have to be as clever as he thinks he is. Coming from the bush league into the majors is always more or less of a trial. Coming as successor to the Hon. George P. Graham is the supreme test.

Across the floor, the front row is more formidable looking than effective, but it is backed by a bunch of rough and tumble fighters that makes it the strongest opposition Ottawa has seen in years. Mr. Meighen, himself, started out by trying to look cheerful, and as his hated rival, Mr. King, was not in the House, he sometimes almost succeeded. He still retained his genius for taking bad advice, however, and there was soon enough irritation amongst his lieutenants to justify "Pro" Boys, the Conservative whip, in making an official statement that the whole Conservative party was just seething with loyalty to its leader. And while the rank and file, that is the back bench members to whom Mr. Meighen seldom speaks, are not prepared to join hands and circle to the left as they sing, "We All Love Arthur," they realize that they can't get rid of him and are prepared to make the best of it.

The premier too, has one of those exalted minds that can't commune with the common herd. But he, too, is up above the clouds that hold the lightning. So the Meighen-King vendetta promises to be a continuous performance. It looks like even-Stephen too, for though Hon. Arthur has the sharpest tongue, the premier has the toughest hide.

The Tactics of the Strategists

Then there is the board of strategy. No size-up of Ottawa would be complete without mention of it. It is a Tory institution, this handiwork of that super-craftsman, Mr. Meighen. It is composed of 18, or is it 19, of the oldest and most shopworn of the Tory tribe. About 15 of them want to be cabinet ministers under Mr. Meighen.

The rest would like to be leaders in place of Mr. Meighen. They consider tactics. They don't agree. So the majority say leave it to Mr. Meighen. It is left to Mr. Meighen. Then he takes some more advice. Under such procedure Tory tactics leave nothing to be desired—from a Liberal viewpoint.

Then there is the cabinet and the great work of its reorganization

for which the premier asked a six weeks' recess. That reorganization doesn't promise to be as important as it once did. Despite the fact that the government now seems to be established on a permanent basis there is no wild rush of candidates for the vacant portfolios. To be sure, Hon. Charles Dunning has taken the jump. Also J. C. Elliott, of West Middlesex, has stepped into shoes stretched to giant's size by the feet of the great "Jim" Murdock. But the others have developed a tendency to shy. Euler, of Waterloo, has been led to the water, but, up to the present, has refused to drink. He may change his mind, but it is not likely. He's an Independent-Protectionist-Liberal, whatever that is. Moreover, he doesn't love his premier. Pretty able fellow Billy Euler is, too. It is no wonder that he



J. C. Elliott has stepped into shoes stretched to giant's size by the feet of the great Jim Murdock.



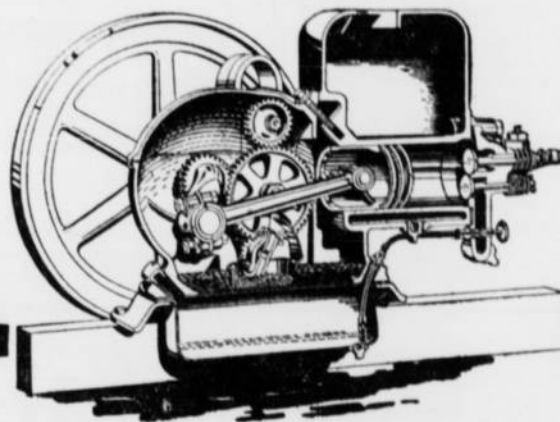
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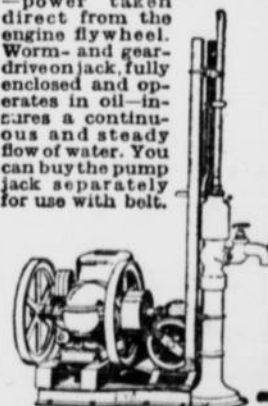
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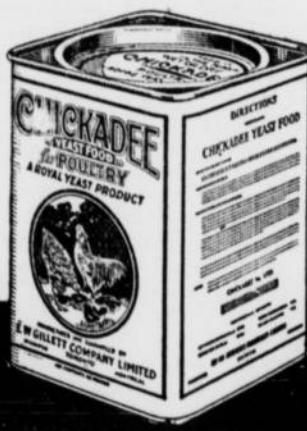
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W G 44

hesitates to add to that long list of words that describes his present political position. Then, Jim Malcolm, of North Bruce, has been approached. And James wouldn't mind tacking "Hon." on to his name as a minister without portfolio. But he, too, rather balks at the idea of a regular job that entails a by-election. He pleads business. But he can be persuaded.

But that's about all unless you count Hons. Massey and Marler. They stand ready, aye ready to bleed and die for their country at a moment's notice. But, somehow, neither country nor cabinet seems to harbor a great yearning for their services.

Troubles of a Cabinet-maker

On the other hand, if Hon. Arthur Meighen were ever called on to form a cabinet he would learn what trouble really means. Those front rows of the Opposition are simply cluttered up with would-be cabinet timber—a little of it good, but mostly "culls."

Run your eyes down there again. There's Hon. Dr. Tolmie, one of the best ministers of agriculture in captivity. Also Donald Sutherland, of South Oxford, who has labored long and earnestly both on the farm and in the Tory vineyard. There is R. B. Bennett, just ready to be picked as minister of justice, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, who might take the same job if pushed. There is Hon. Bob Rogers and Sir George Perley standing by to put a little of the old Tory leaven into the party that was poisoned a bit by the process that produced Union Government. There's Dr. Manion and Dr. Edwards, the Irish and the Orange, both of which have to be recognized. There's Ryckman and Bristol, of Toronto, both hankering to be in among the loaves and fishes. Also Col. Reg. Geary, a younger man from the same fair city, and much better qualified than either of the others to help country and party. There's . . . but their name is legion, nor need they be mentioned. For forming a cabinet is one of the troubles with which the Hon. Arthur is not threatened. The first Tory to form a cabinet will be the one who can split the solid Quebec. Mr. Meighen can't do that at present. Nor is there much prospect that he ever will. Since he made Senators Webster and L'Esperance his chief lieutenants down there, Quebec Tories have a suspicion that they can't hold the four seats they've got. And, unpopular as Premier King is in la Belle Quebec, it doesn't look as if he'd ever go bad enough to counteract the prejudice against Mr. Meighen.

What of the future then, you ask? Let any old timer of either party get confidential for a moment and he'll whisper behind his hand: "The party that can lose its leader first will sweep the country."

Home

By Edgar Guest

It takes a heap o' livin' in a house
t' make it home,
A heap o' sun an' shadder, an' ye
sometimes have t' roam
Afore ye really 'preciate the things
ye lef' behind,
An' hunger fer 'em somehow, with
'em allus on yer mind.
It don't make any difference how
rich ye get t' be
How much yer chairs an' tables
cost, how great yer luxury;
It ain't home t' ye, though it be the
palace of a king,
Until somehow yer soul is sort o'
wrapped round everything.

Ye've got t' sing an' dance for
years, ye've got t' romp an' play,
An' learn t' love the things ye have
by usin' 'em each day;
Even the roses 'round the porch
must blossom year by year
Afore they 'come a part o' ye, sug-
gestin' someone dear
Who used t' love 'em long ago, an'
trained 'em jes t' run
The way they do, so's they would
get the early mornin' sun;
Ye've got to love each brick an'
stone from cellar up t' dome:
It takes a heap o' livin' in a house
t' make it home!

Catching its Second Wind

Continued from Page 5

given by the agricultural economists. This branch of the science of political economy is chiefly a product of American universities. It is the most important development of recent times in the science. In order to understand the attitude of agricultural economists toward the Sapiro movement, it is necessary to bear one fact in mind. The universities of the United States, as far as economics is concerned, have always been characterized by a slavish adherence to the current orthodoxy. This is far more true of them than of the British universities. It is the reason why, in the last 150 years, Great Britain has produced a long line of great economists, while the United States has produced a long line of brilliant professors of economics. And ultra-conservatism has, so far, been the hall-mark of agricultural economics.

The agricultural economists of the country, crystallizing their opinions prematurely, saw in the Sapiro movement a violation of all economic principle. They had been teaching another doctrine, the doctrine of slow and gradual growth of the spirit of co-operation as the only sound basis of co-operative institutions; of thoroughly mastering all local problems before essaying experiments in wider co-operative effort; of building up local co-operative units and later federating them into larger organizations. For many years these orthodox views had been accepted without question by American farmers.

Bitter Opposition Develops

Suddenly they found these same farmers looking to other leadership. Sapiro had appeared on the scene and was preaching a new kind of co-operative doctrine. They found the farmers getting a new kind of co-operative religion. The prosaic ritualism of the old order of things had become empty formalism to its humbler votaries. The rank and file, which it had scarcely touched, were being swept into the new fold. Naturally, to the orthodox the new movement was rank heresy. They opposed it, but in spite of their opposition it swept on in its irresistible course.

Then a new type of opposition began to manifest itself. If Sapiro, the leading spirit, could be discredited, the movement might be checked. Sapiro was a Jew. The Jew-baiters got on his trail and he was submitted to unrelenting personal persecution. Personal opposition to Sapiro also sprang from another source. His best friends have been forced to admit that his gravest weakness as a leader, was his apparent inability to get along with people. Autocratic to the extent of tyranny, he could not tolerate the slightest divergence from his own views. The faintest suggestion of a difference of opinion on any point was resented. If persisted in, a torrent of invective would be poured on the head of the offender. Such disregard for the opinions and feelings of others could have only one effect. It made the bitterest of enemies out of many who otherwise admired him and wanted to be his friends. The good of the movement in most cases constrained them to refrain from giving open expression to their indignation, but Sapiro's continued usefulness has been seriously curtailed by this unfortunate attribute of his character.

It was not for these reasons, however, that the movement began, a couple of years ago, to show signs of slowing up. Nerves had been at high tension and a reaction was sure, sooner or later, to manifest itself. Another and very important consideration was that what could be done had been accomplished with many important commodities. The time finally came when, in the logical course of developments, further large scale advances were inadvisable, and attention should be given to straightening the line and consolidating the territory that had been gained. And that is where things now stand with the co-operative marketing movement in the United States.

Last summer a four weeks' co-operative conference was held in Philadelphia. The idea behind it was to have the outstanding adherents of all shades of co-operative thought meet in one room and there frankly, fully and dispassionately contribute what was in them to the consideration of this great question of co-operative farmer endeavor. From such a conference, and from succeeding conferences might then develop a uniform co-operative policy to which all well wishers of the co-operative movement amongst farmers could subscribe. The chief credit for this stroke of co-operative statesmanship must go to E. G. Nourse, formerly of the Iowa Agricultural College, and now of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. It was he who organized the conference.

An Epoch-Making Conference

The conference adequately lived up to the splendid purpose for which it was called. There was much plain fact speaking. It was evident that the opposing schools have learned much about co-operative organization during the past few years. The centralizers have learned for one thing that cotton and steel are two very different things. They have become thoroughly disillusioned about price fixing. They have discovered that their organizations are altogether too loose at the ground, that legal contracts, though necessary, are not altogether a substitute for the intelligent, active interest of the members in the affairs of an organization. They are developing the membership relations side of their associations. They are holding schools for the information of their members as to what co-operative marketing really is. They are developing field service systems. And they are doing all this only three or four years after preaching that all that was needed was a contract and a \$25,000 manager.

And the other school have learned that it may not be necessary after all for an organization to be patterned 100 per cent. after the California Fruit Growers Exchange to be successful. Their dire prophecies of dismal failure have failed of fulfilment. There have been a few failures, but what kind of business, banking, railroading, manufacturing, wholesaling or retailing, or any other kind you can mention has been without its failures? The percentage of failures has been lower in the co-operative than in most lines of business during the last few years. Reorganization is necessary in some cases, but reorganization is infinitely easier than organization. Most important of all, hundreds of thousands, or more correctly millions of farmers have been educated to the idea of collective selling, and that could only be done on such a sweeping scale by capitalizing their discontent when prices were down—in other words, striking when the iron was hot. These farmers will never go back to the old method of selling. They will stick to the job of reorganizing where reorganization is necessary, and of building up their associations until they become still greater forces in securing a square deal for the farmer.

Principles Being Discovered

Out of this situation as it so far developed, certain principles are beginning to reveal themselves. It would appear that a commodity which is more or less perishable and requires local packing had best, though not of absolute necessity, be handled by a federation of strong local units which do the packing, and have full local responsibility. If the problem of distribution is a territorial one of feeding the market at a thousand wholesale centres, and of moving the crop forward to these points expeditiously, the federated plan, though not absolutely essential, is the ideally perfect one. On the other hand if the problem of distribution is a time problem, a problem of when to sell, with great centralized interests as buyers, the centralized form with centralized management, centralized control and centralized financial strength has many and important advantages. Such a division would put cotton, tobacco and wheat in the centralized group.

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Uncle Edward Lends a Hand

Continued from Page 9

An irresistible temptation assailed him, and his eyes began to dance with their old irresponsibility. He halted beside the panting youth, and, reaching out a long arm, he cupped Tom Netherhill's neck in his hand and drew down his head.

"Hist, Tom!" he whispered. "Pull up your socks, me lad. You have a rival!"

Tom Netherhill struggled free.

"What do you want butting in for?" he demanded, reddening. "For all I care you can go as far as you like. I ain't scared of Esther taking up with a saphead, slabsided,—"

"Cease!" Cliff chided him. "We know your charms would prevail against any; but what can you do, brother, against the deadly lure of gold?"

"Quit joshing!" muttered his victim, uneasily. "Someone left you a fortune?"

Cliff Benson seized his neck again, and whispered in his ear.

"Ed. Lauson! Him! Get out, you fool!" Then he looked at Cliff's face and gasped feebly—"Look here!" he cried, recovering himself. "Do you think I'm going to have that old skeezicks running after my girl?"

"Uncle Edward is not an old skeezicks," said Cliff, jerking the youth's head from side to side, and wishing that he had been more discreet. "Are you and Esther engaged?" he asked, with sudden hope.

"We-ell," stammered Tom, "maybe not exactly. But just let me catch him around here once, that's all!"

He gave the crank a vicious throw. The flivver responded with an ear-splitting roar, and in a moment he had disappeared in a cloud of ill-smelling fumes.

Esther Monroe herself opened the door to admit Cliff. She had witnessed their altercation from behind the parlor curtains, and her eyes still shone with wonder and delight. She brought Cliff into the parlor, and seated herself on a chair facing him.

Now that it came to the point, Cliff was at a loss to find words to begin. The girl sat with her hands clasped in her lap, waiting patiently.

"I say, Esther," he plunged, "you are a nice sensible girl, aren't you?"

The girl's dark eyes widened.

"I—I hope so," she stammered.

"And—and you would far sooner marry a young man for love than an old man for his money?" he continued urgently.

The girl's clasped hands tightened on her knee.

"I mean," Cliff explained, hastily, "you would far sooner marry Tom Netherhill than Uncle Ed. Lauson?"

"Uncle Edward Lauson!"—The girl laughed, hysterically.—"Whatever do you mean?"

"Uncle Edward has taken a great fancy to you. He was telling me about it, only last night."

For a moment Esther gazed at him dizzily. She pushed back the heavy black hair from her forehead with a gesture of utter bewilderment. Then her natural common sense asserted itself and she exclaimed, sharply,

"You are making a silly mistake!"

"I am not! I'm not, honest! He said as plainly as possible that you were the sort that would go through thick and thin for a fellow and be a nurse to him in his old age!"

Esther drew a deep breath.

"I like Mr. Lauson too well to believe that," she said. "You misunderstood, somehow. Are you sure he mentioned my name?"

"We were speaking about Mr. Monroe's girl!"

Her eyes twinkled suddenly, and she burst into a peal of laughter.

"Oh, you silly! He was speaking about Miss Monroe, my aunt,—Aunt Martha!"

"Eh, what?" gasped Cliff. "But he said 'girl'. He called you a girl!"

"That's the way old people always speak of one another," she explained, confidently. "Father calls her 'my girl,' and 'old girl,' quite regularly."

"Well," said Cliff, not without a misgiving that the wish was father to

the thought, "I do believe you may be right."

"Of course I'm right," she answered, rather brusquely. "Just think: I'm younger than Rosalind!"

"And your Aunt Martha is just about Uncle Edward's own age," Cliff murmured thoughtfully. "I say, Esther. If it should be as you think, you won't interfere in any way?"

Esther arched her dark brows.

"It isn't any of my business what Aunt Martha does," she said, demurely.

The next time that the young manager was about to start to town, Uncle Edward stepped into the car beside him.

"My stars! You sure are dressed to kill!" exclaimed the irreverent youngster. "I doubt whether the old bus can carry all that glory. It's very good of you to tog up like that, just to run into town with me."

"For you, you cheeky young scamp! Do you think I would change as much as a pin in my overall suspenders to come and sit by you? I want you to put me down at Old Man Monroe's, and call for me on your way home."

"Oh, that's the ideal!" exclaimed Cliff. "And I suppose—" he continued, sweetly, "that you would like me to sit with Esther on the veranda while you talk with the old lady, indoors?"

"I should," replied Uncle Edward, beaming. "I should be glad if you would hurry back as quickly as possible to do that same."

They halted, almost as he finished speaking, before the Monroe door. Esther Monroe came out to greet them. Uncle Edward intercepted a look which passed between Cliff and the girl, and rejoiced at this sign of a secret understanding.

"I'm sorry father is not in the house, Mr. Lauson," she said, demurely. "If you'll come in and sit down I'll run up the field and bring him."

"Don't trouble!" he reassured her, hastily. "It is your Aunt Martha that I have come in particular to see."

There was more of that optical telegraphy.

"Cliff is calling on the way back," Uncle Edward added, consolingly. "I don't expect he will be away very long."

Esther showed him into the front parlor—She was in a flutter of excitement, of which he thought he knew the cause—where, after he had been stared quite out of countenance by an enlargement of her grandfather, he was joined by a plump little lady with fast greying hair, and soft dark eyes as bright as Esther's own.

"It is nice to be you, Mr. Lauson!" she rallied him. "Able to run about the country and visit your friends just whenever you like. I often tell Maurice that I don't know why he keeps on working, at his age."

Uncle Edward eyed her approvingly. As fresh and neat, thus early in the afternoon, as if she had come straight out of a press, by gosh!

"I don't notice you sitting idle so much, yourself," he answered, smiling. "Not leastways while there's anyone sick, or in trouble or needing help in any way. I always notice when anyone has a funeral or a wedding in the house, or even just getting up a social, it's always Miss Monroe they come calling for."

"Why, I guess folks know I enjoy visiting around, and they like to give me the pleasure. But with Maurice, now, it's different. He really doesn't need to work, at all."

"I don't know that Maurice is so foolish, at that," Uncle Edward said, thoughtfully. "I never felt lonely in my life while I had work to do, but I have time and to spare to realize my loneliness, now."

They sighed gently, in unison, and Aunt Martha's color deepened.

"But I didn't come here to look doleful!" Uncle Edward rebuked himself. "I came to ask your advice. That Cliff-boy of mine, Ma'am—His father and I played hockey together when we were boys, and shared the same lickings after it. He's as good a boy as you would wish to meet—hardworking and honest. If he has a fault, he's maybe a bit too fond of joking, and of poking fun at the way his elders farm; but that's only his youth and high spirits. There's never a young rooster any good that doesn't crow a bit. Now,

I won't exactly say he is thinking of your niece, Miss Monroe, but you know how it is with these young things—they think they are keeping secrets which all the world can see."

"You surprise me!" exclaimed Miss Monroe. "I've seen no sign of it myself. In fact, I thought—" She checked herself, suddenly. "Have you set your heart on it?" she asked gently.

"I have, ma'am. To tell you the truth, since I have quit working, and have had time to think, many's the time I have regretted that I hadn't met some nice girl when I was about Cliff's age, to share my leisure with me now."

"You have Rosalind." Aunt Martha reminded him.

"Rosalind's a good girl. You couldn't find a better. But young people cling to young people for understanding. Rosalind isn't what you would call company for an old man like me."

"Land sakes! I wouldn't call you old, Mr. Lauson!" Aunt Martha's eyes widened in amazed protest. "If you are old, then what about me?"

"You are a good ten years younger than I am, if I might judge by your looks," beamed Uncle Edward.

"No indeed. I mind Maurice telling me you were just six years younger than he was, and he came into the world seven years earlier than me."

They became so interested in their revelations that they did not hear Cliff's return, nor the murmur of muffled laughter from the veranda. When Esther announced supper they looked up in amazement, and Uncle Edward leapt to his feet.

"Why, I really can't stay!" he exclaimed. "I had no idea it had got so late!"

The disappointment in Aunt Martha's eyes was so patent that he continued hurriedly.

"I'll make arrangements to stay



Don't mistake this for a picture of a little girl with a big teddy bear. It's Blanche Kennedy, of East End, Sask., with a real live horse.

longer, next time. Now that I come to think of it, we didn't clear up that matter I came to see you about."

As they were hurrying to the car, Tom Netherhill's flivver projected itself into their view. The youth started violently when he saw Uncle Edward, and, after a moment's hesitation, came to speak to him.

"I want a word with you, Mr. Lauson," he announced, sternly. "I want to speak to you about Esther—I mean, Miss Monroe. I want to know what business—"

"If it's Esther you are speaking about," interrupted Uncle Edward, "I'll not interfere. You must settle it with Cliff."

"Come here, you idiot," said Cliff, striding up.

Tom Netherhill accompanied him with such a look of ugly anticipation, that Uncle Edward, waiting in the car, was almost as much startled as relieved by the subsequent sound of laughter.

"Did you fix him?" he asked as Cliff returned, breathing heavily.

"I did," answered Cliff. "I fixed him good!"


When they arrived at their own gate, Cliff turned to him suddenly.

"I'd like to drive you over again, soon," he said, innocently. "If you feel you'd care to come."

"I must admit that when once you have that Cliff-boy started, you only need to give him his head," Uncle

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Edward remarked to Rosalind, some weeks later.

"As for instance—what?"

Uncle Edward chuckled contentedly.

"I expect you'll be hearing all about it, very soon," he said complacently. "Just a little scheme I engineered to give Cliff the balance he needs, and make Esther Monroe a happy girl."

Rosalind looked up, sharply.

"So that's why you've both arrived home so late, every time you've been to town!"

"It is," Uncle Edward confessed. "Did you think we had been playing pool?"

"You might do worse things," replied Rosalind, cryptically.

"I must say it's nice of the boy, the way he insists on taking me with him. Says I amuse the aunt so well," he chuckled.

Rosalind's only comment was a vicious snap of her thread.

"There's nothing like carrying a plan through to the end," continued Uncle Edward, squinting a thoughtful eye at the ceiling. "I was thinking that when they get fixed we'll move into town, and let them have the house here. Then Cliff could run the farm, and if Esther had a girl to help, she could board the hired men. What do you think, Rosalind?"

"I think," said Rosalind, with sudden venom, "that Cliff is an easily-led sentimental ninny, or he wouldn't have listened to your nonsense, and Esther Monroe is a nasty designing little minx!"

Uncle Edward stared at her in amazement.

"I didn't expect you to take it like that, Rosalind! Seems to me you might be a little more charitable in your judgments. Esther Monroe is a nice sensible girl, and as for Cliff being easily led—where should he look for advice and sympathy, if not to his father's old friend?"

Feeling that his indignation had heated him, he picked up his hat, and left the room.

Here was a nice reward for a man who had plotted and planned for the welfare of others! To have his plans characterized as nonsense, and those who listened to them as sentimental fools! He felt a sudden craving for the soothing balm of sympathy, for an understanding eye that would look upon his work and proclaim it good. Cliff and the car were up the field among the stookers, but he sought the relief of action in a swift walk. Almost unconsciously, his steps turned in the direction of the Monroe farm.

As he approached the house, Monroe called to him from the barn. Uncle Edward turned reluctantly. Monroe had a colt or a calf to show him, no doubt. He did not feel in the mood for admiring another man's possessions. He had come to seek sympathy and praise, not to offer it.

"Well, Maurice," he said. "How's the world treating you?"

"The world is treating me all right, but it's the way it's treating others that I want to talk to you about."

"Oh?" exclaimed Uncle Edward, interested at once. "What's the trouble, Maurice?"

"Folks is talking, Edward!"

"Talking?" echoed Uncle Edward. "What are they saying about you, Maurice?"

"Folks isn't talking about me, Edward. Folks is talking about Martha—Martha and you!"

"Martha and—Miss Monroe and me? What the devil has anyone to say about Miss Monroe and me?"

"Folks is sayin'," explained Monroe, with oxlike gravity, "Folks is saying that when an unmarried feller goes visiting an unmarried woman as reg'lar as you've been coming over here, that it's about time that someone belonging to that woman was askin' that feller what his intentions was."

"Why—why," stammered Uncle Edward. "I came to see her about—That is—we had some business to discuss."

"Just so," assented Monroe. "But what might the business be?"

"That," said Uncle Edward, cautiously, "I'm not prepared to say."

"Maybe," suggested Monroe, "you was discussing somebody's marriage."

"Maybe," assented Uncle Edward, feeling his way, "maybe we were."

"Did she say she was willing?"

"Who?"

"Why, Martha!"

A cold perspiration broke out on Uncle Edward's forehead.

"Martha?" he echoed. "Good Lord, I never asked her!"

"Go in and ask her," advised Monroe, sharply. "Folks is talkin', I tell you!"

"Do you mean—?" asked Uncle Edward, his round face shining with pallid moisture like a clouded moon.

"Do you mean that I am to go in there and ask Miss Monroe to marry me?"

"Folks is talking," repeated Monroe, stubbornly. "You've got to do something!"

"But man, I've never—I've never in all my life—"

"Shucks!" interrupted Monroe, contemptuously. "It's easy! Go on in."

Clenching his hands till the finger nails bit into his palms, Uncle Edward walked to the house. Esther led him to the parlor, then—very softly—closed the door.

When he came to the kitchen some two hours later, Uncle Edward walked with a distinct strut. He positively swaggered. His face shone with the dazed exaltation of a David who has crept timidly up to his Goliath—to feel him with the first stone. Esther looked up eagerly, then ran to give him a hug.

"Sit down, Uncle Edward," she said, dusting a chair reverentially. "I may call you that now, mayn't I? I—I wanted to speak to you, before you go."

"Is it about Cliff?" he asked, as she seemed unable to commence.

"Yes," she nodded, and stuck again.

Uncle Edward pointed to a new ring shining on her finger, and smiled significantly.

"I don't think you need to tell me," he said.

"Oh! Have you guessed?" she exclaimed, eagerly. "And you'll explain how it is to Cliff!"

"To Cliff?" he puzzled.

"You see," she said, seating herself upon the edge of the table, and leaning forward confidentially. "It isn't exactly that Tom is jealous. I have told him that Cliff comes here for you. But he says that it doesn't seem right for Cliff to be everlastingly over here, when Tom and I have so newly got engaged."

"You and—and Tom!" ejaculated Uncle Edward.

"I and Tom," repeated the girl, proudly.

Uncle Edward drew a deep breath.

"I congratulate you, my dear," he said, gamely. "And I'll explain to Cliff, of course."

Stumbling homeward, his emotions seemed like a dark sea, lit by a revolving light. One moment the illuminated waves leapt merrily, with brilliant sparkling spray; the next, they were dark, sullen, and sinister.

Cliff! Poor broken-hearted Cliff! And the responsibility was his alone. It was he who had first turned the boy's thoughts to the girl who could never be his! Then his recent happiness flooded his mind. He pictured the evening of his life; full of useful labors, assisted by Aunt Martha's willing hands. Then Cliff again! He had heard of youths who, in despair from some such blow, had taken a gun and ended their lives. He shuddered, and quickened his speed.

As he approached his own screen door, and caught faint odors of the meat which his niece was preparing, he came to a halt with a sense of shock. How should he tell his Rosalind—the little girl that he had promised to make a home for, as long as he should live! Even his slight opportunities for observation had taught him that there could never be two mistresses in one home. And Rosalind had supplied his wants so carefully!

Feeling that he could not possibly face her, just then, he bent his troubled head, and crept on tiptoe to the front of the house. And there, on the front veranda, was that young sealawag—Cliff Benson, with his arm round Rosalind's waist. And yes, by gosh, he was kissing her! Kissing her . . . By Hector, they were kissing one another!

Dr. Wm. Saunders*Continued from Page 4*

importations of varieties of both groups, which appealed to him as being of probable utility in this country.

In 1887, he imported from Russia, a grass now commonly called brome, or awnless brome grass (*Bromus Inermis*). This grass which seems to stand dry weather particularly well is now grown very extensively in every state and province on the great central and northern plains of this continent. He was responsible also very largely for the isolation and subsequent cultivation of western rye grass (*Agropyrum Tenu-erum*), now looked upon as a standard hay crop over a large part of these same great plains.

A Man of Vision

Probably, as might be anticipated, the most important and the most far reaching line of work in its effect on Canadian agriculture and on Canadian development generally, however, as carried on by Dr. Saunders, was that which had to do with cereals. At the time of his nomination to the position of director of Dominion experimental farms, the first transcontinental railway in Canada was just being completed, and quite naturally the attention of Canadians was very generally directed toward the prairies, and the question of varieties of cereals suitable for cultivation in Manitoba and the then Northwest Territories was a matter of very major and immediate importance. Dr. Saunders, having in mind the short growing season known to be peculiar to these newly opened-up areas, brought in varieties of both coarse grains and wheat from countries considered to be somewhat similar in soil and climate, as for instance Russia, Siberia and Northern India. This latter district, while of course not so far north as Canada, was nevertheless fairly comparable as to climate on account of its altitudes among the foot hills of the Himalaya Mountains.

Many Canadians at this time as well as practically all British or European authorities on wheat production, doubted the probability of the Canadian prairies ever becoming of much importance as a wheat-producing area, although the late Prof. John Macoun had already made his famous trip from Winnipeg to Edmonton, and had announced his conviction that practically all the country across which he had travelled would one day produce wheat of good quality and unlimited quantity, basing his judgment and prophecy on the flora with which he met up all along the way. Later, Dr. Saunders came to the same conclusion, and, as mentioned above, immediately set to work to find varieties suitable for cultivation under prairie soil and climatic conditions.

Laid Foundation for Brilliant Work

At an early stage in the work, however, Dr. Saunders became convinced that anything like real progress in the securing of suitable varieties must be made by cross-breeding, using the best and earliest varieties available, and picking out the best of the resulting crosses for propagation and later investigation and selection. As indicative of the magnitude of the work carried on in this connection, it may be stated that in the years 1887-1902, under Dr. Saunders' guidance and direction, over 700 new named sorts of cross-bred wheats were recorded. These were the results of thousands of crosses between the hardy early maturing varieties personally selected and imported from northern Russia and the foot hills of India.

When it is stated that a very large number of the new crosses had for one reason or another to be discarded, at once, and when it is remembered that generally speaking only about one in eight of the flowers crossed progresses and develops matured kernels, it is possible to form some idea of the immense amount of work done at that time when artificial breeding was relatively rarely practiced.

It may be stated, incidentally, that of the hardy varieties imported in the hope that some of them would prove of value in Canada, not a single sort turned out to be of immediate economic importance, and it was only as they

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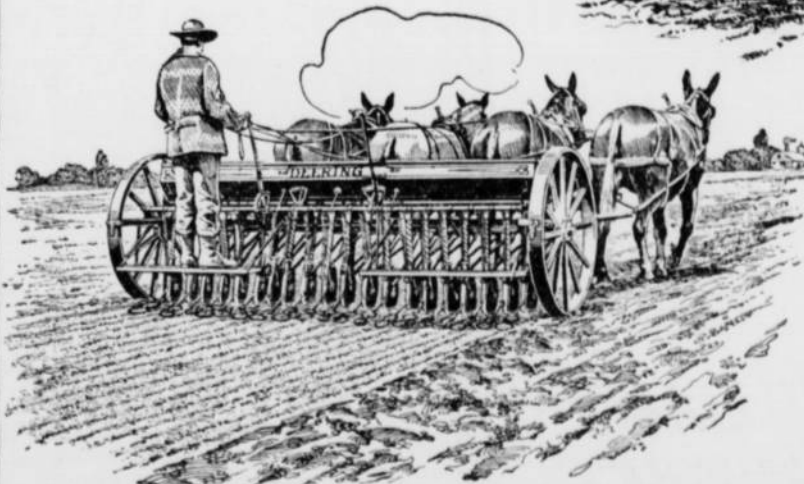
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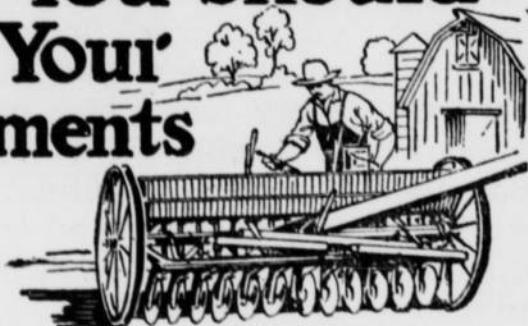
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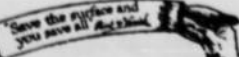
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were used for cross-breeding purposes that their qualities of earliness and hardiness transmitted to their cross-bred progeny, finally demonstrated the wisdom of this first line of effort looking to the development of Canada's great wheat-producing area—the prairies.

Among the earlier varieties created under the direct personal supervision of Dr. Saunders, which have stood the test of 30 years and more, are Huron, Preston, Percy, Bishop and Markham. Huron, a cross between Ladoga and White Fife, has proven to be one of the very best varieties for use in

**The Sylvia Gooseberry**

One of Dr. Saunders' creations in an effort to improve the native gooseberry by crossing with larger, more luscious, English sorts.

Eastern Canada, particularly eastern Quebec and the maritime provinces. Preston, a cross between Ladoga and Red Fife, is still the most profitable variety in some parts of Western Canada, and is a favorite sort in some of the northern states of the union, although not infrequently known under some other name. Percy is another cross between Ladoga and White Fife, but has not proven quite so valuable as Huron, which has largely replaced it. Bishop, a white wheat and a cross between Ladoga and Gehun, has been found to do well in far northern districts; its chief drawback is that it yields a flour with a somewhat too high color, and lacking in baking quality.

The Significance of One Cross

Markham, a variety now not commonly grown under that name is, nevertheless, of note as the variety from which Dr. C. E. Saunders selected and propagated the strain later called Marquis, a variety that has proven of most extraordinary value on account of its earliness, excellent baking qualities and high yielding powers under western conditions.

To convey to the average reader some idea of what the introduction of Marquis wheat has meant to Canada in the past 10 years, let me state a few facts and figures comparing the results secured from Marquis with such results as might have been expected from Red Fife, had it continued to be necessary to use that sort. The average area under wheat on the prairies for the past 10 years has been around 15,000,000 acres. On our various prairie experimental farms, the average yield from Marquis has been greater by five bushels per acre than the average yield from Red Fife. That means an average increase of 75,000,000 bushels a year for 10 years. To indicate graphically just what this means, one might state that 75,000,000 bushels fills 50,000 cars of 1,500 bushels each, and that 50,000 cars would make up a train nearly 379 miles long; or a train reaching from Winnipeg to Regina, and a bit beyond.

In passing, it is of interest to note that another new variety of wheat, which may, if its early promises are realized, prove of as much economic importance to Canada as Marquis, owes its being to the late Dr. Saunders. This new wheat, Garnet, is a cross between Riga and Preston, both varieties created by him. Riga resulted from a cross between Gehun, a variety brought from the Himalayas, and Onega, a variety imported from Archangel, while Preston, as indicated above, resulted from the cross-breeding of Ladoga and Red Fife.

Coarse Grains not Neglected

Dr. Saunders, while doing more work with wheat than any other cereal, did, nevertheless, give considerable atten-

The Grain Growers' Guide

tion to the coarse grains. Two varieties of field peas, the result of crosses, made by him, have done exceedingly well, and are still among the best, if not the best in Canada today. These are the varieties Arthur and Mackay. Arthur, a medium size yellow pea, is a cross between Mummy and Multiplier, while Mackay, another yellow pea, is a cross between Mummy and Black Eye Marrowfat.

The possibilities in the way of yields from Mackay are most extraordinary. On a farm near Ottawa a farmer threshed, in 1925, off a 10-acre field, 442 bushels, or just over 44 bushels per acre, while from two acres on the experimental station at Ste. Anne-de-la-Pocatiere, Que., 142 bushels was harvested, or at the rate of 71 bushels per acre.

Among the varieties of barley in use today, comparatively few trace back to crosses made by Dr. Saunders, the only one of note being Stella, a six-row bearded type, coming from a cross between Swedish and Baxter's Six-row.

A Remarkable Character

It is, of course, quite beyond the scope of such an article as this to go into any character study, nevertheless, a few lines in this connection would probably not be out of place by way of conclusion.

Anyone knowing even no more about the late Dr. Saunders than is conveyed by the foregoing brief resume of some of the activities of his busy life, must admit him a man of keen intellect, untiring energy and great initiative. The financial successes attending his early business enterprises indicate, in addition, good business ability, while the great diversity of the sciences attracting his attention, and in which he quite evidently attained a high degree of mastery, all testify to broad interests and great powers of concentration. A man who could, after leaving school at 12 or 13, and going into business for himself at 18, achieve distinction in botany, entomology, horticulture, analytical chemistry, plant breeding, materia medica and manufacturing chemistry by the time he was 40 years old, must surely be considered as a man of most extraordinary ability and marvellous industry. All this, and

**The Agnes Rose**

Dr. Saunders' creative genius worked on materials as diverse as roses and wheat, apples and grasses.

more beside, was done by Dr. Saunders. Another striking characteristic of Dr. Saunders was his love for flowers, shrubs and trees of an ornamental character. Probably no more striking testimony to the ability of anyone as a landscape gardener could be adduced, than the ornamental grounds of the central farm at Ottawa, his creation—and the famous Ottawa Driveway, a large part of which also was planted by him. To the very last year of his incumbency of the position of director of experimental farms, from which he resigned March 31, 1911, one of his chief joys in the spring time was to forget office work and all else, and spend a few days planting flowers and shrubs. He loved every flower and shrub and tree on the central farm and on the branch farms as well, and knew them all and knew where they grew.

The Treasure of Ho

Continued from Page 10

That will account for anything suspicious which may be noticed in your speech or appearance."

"I own that touched me up. I thought my Chinese perfect and what with the swarthy yellow complexion his instructions had produced, a handsome queue and the right dress, I felt sure that even in Kiang-si I might pass muster for a Hakka man of some standing, and how much more in Peking. I took some pride in my skill with three or four of the Chinese dialects, and said as much. He replied instantly.

"Your skill in our dialects is amazing to the mind. But the spy system in the Palace is beyond your imagining. When I announce you as a Hakka, they will probably send for a Kiang-si man to verify your appearance. Speak Chinese then only for the needs of life with them, and with me speak Hakka. And let your knowledge of Manchu be a secret of the dead."

I instantly agreed. Then, after reflection, he went on:

"Now—for that rat will soon return—ask me any question you will, for in the Palace none must be asked. Eyes and ears are all about men when most they think themselves secret."

I reflected a moment.

"My master, what is your purpose in entering the Palace? Mine, you know. Am I worthy to be told yours?"

"Mine is to aid my country, and to that end to do my part toward undermining the dynasty. Corrupt and vile and faithless, there is not a Manchu prince or princess left with whom an honest man can treat. That they ever conquered and ousted the Mings was ruin for my country. That villain who came but now, low as he is in birth and station, rolls in wealth gained through bloodshed and treachery and worse. But he sways the Old Buddha. You will see another, young and fierce, a tiger cub, who rules the Empress Consort. When that woman comes to power, as she must when the Old Buddha 'ascends the chariot drawn by fairies,' the dynasty is done—or will be if men like myself lend it their aid. The Emperor is a pitiable weakling. All men who love their country must combine against these degenerates. When last I was in the Palace I was young. I saw these things but accepted them as inevitable. Now, inspired by the patriotism of my noble patron Yang Lien, I return—a scourge, a flame of destruction! I will abase the woman in the dust before me—I who know her crimes!"

His voice was low and fierce, and there was a wildness in it and in his expression that for a moment gave me an uncomfortable doubt of his sanity. To enter those dark and dreadful mazes with a lunatic! That would be a tempting of Providence far beyond my intentions.

I may say he heard my thought, so quick were his perceptions. He turned his white intelligent face on me with perfect quiet.

"Young man, my anger will never lead me a step aside from my purpose. Once in the years gone by it did, and I paid for it with my sight. You are safe with me. Am I safe with you? Can you see cruelties and shames in silence—nay with outward indifference?"

"I can. I will," I said. "But one question more: Have you a personal vengeance in view, my master?"

"None," he said firmly. "What is my sight compared with my hope? I rejoice that I have lost it, for it gives me the powers I need. Now be silent. It will not be long before they return and I wish to collect my thoughts. Follow my lead in all I say and do—when we are where we would be."

He then serenely dismissed the subject, and turned his thoughts elsewhere.

He took out his rosary and softly repeated a Buddhist prayer, long and monotonous, then with the amazing memory of the Oriental, he began to recite in Chinese the Lotus Sutra (scripture). I listened with pleasure to its ancient beauty. The guns were roaring about the legations. They were firing also at the French cathedral and the never-ceasing shrieks and cries tore the air, but these ancient and holy

words seemed to make a little place of peace about us:

"The Gate of Infinite Law
Makes clear all things.
It gives a haven of calm joy
Of salvation, protection.
And those who know—
They pass from death to life.
You who are weary
May be made glad—"

So it went on, a wonder of beauty. As the flower of its name grows from black mud, so this celestial truth protested eternal righteousness in the very gates of hell. From that moment I knew he was a devout Buddhist and what he said I believed.

The time had not seemed long when there was a noise of men outside the gates, and the double wings were thrown open and into the little courtyard was borne a kind of sedan chair with yellow curtains and from this, with the help of two servants stepped a man gross and corpulent with a court necklace of tasseled jade and amber. I deciphered the dragons with the swastika border in the great circles of embroidery upon his breast and reported an imperial prince, but I was not certain which.

"Describe him," said my master briefly. I did so.

"It is Prince Tsai, the patron of the Boxers," he said. "Lead me out to meet him."

For a moment my heart beat quick as I wondered if my disguise were good enough to deceive the experience of a Manchu prince. I thought it was. The change of complexion to a swarthy yellow, the Chinese trimmed hair, the touch of paint in the angle of the eye, were all well done. I had hardly known myself in the glass. And on my knowledge of manners and customs I thought I could rely. Again, my master perceived my thought.

"Talk little. Follow my guidance and you are safe," he said. "Now lead me out."

I took his hand with a reverent air and we made for the courtyard where the prince stood with his attendants about him. We both made the kowtow, an attention which he received with the utmost graciousness. It was evidently not to be our execution—as yet.

"Illuminated sage!" he began. "The attendant An Ling has returned to the palace with the tidings that you refused to obey her sacred Majesty's command. Doubtless the ignorance of a dull and illiterate personage misrepresented the classical correctness of your attitude. Consequently, I come from her Majesty that there may be no misapprehension which might cause regrettable anger in the benevolent imperial mind."

There was just the sub-acid hint of a threat in this honey. I stood with my eyes fixed humbly on the ground. My master answered gravely.

"Your highness, in former years, long gone by, I served her Divine Majesty, humbly, but with fidelity. My reward was this" (he touched his eyes) "and, not being a military person and entirely unpossessed of courage, I fear to enter her imperial presence lest again I have the misfortune to displease her. I live in poverty congenial to my studies with my disciple and ask but peace and retirement."

"Man of wisdom and discretion, these are sentiments that all must honor. But her Majesty has heard marvels of your wisdom, and in anxiety even to the shedding of tears, the Beneign Mother commands your coming. Quiet shall be secured you—rooms and a private garden for meditation, attendants to serve you—"

He paused, and my master calmly rejoined:

"That alone would make my position impossible. I go nowhere without my attendant."

"Chinese, as you know, are not permitted as attendants in the Palace. Unless indeed under the most stringent circumstances."

My master spoke firmly.

"Your Highness will condescend to command your attendants to withdraw out of hearing."

A signal was made, and they all herded off, staring at us curiously. Then he went on.

"The attendance I need is of a different order, and none must hold my

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secrets who cannot share them. This my disciple is a Hakka man, poor in this world's wealth, but gifted in supernatural matters. His own tongue and a slender knowledge of the colloquial of the Northern capital, sufficient for the actual needs of life, are his all. How, then, could he parley with the polished and literary attendants of the Palace or be admitted to the presence of the Holy and Auspicious Mother? Yet without his aid, this humble blind person is helpless both in his private life and his science. Your Highness will therefore condescendingly perceive the impossibility of my obeying you."

The prince hesitated for a moment, but persevered. Need I relate the discussion that followed, each of the two outdoing the other in wordy civilities and apparent determination? At last Prince Tsai triumphed. Many taels of silver were conditioned for. The Empress, who believed in no man's virtue, would have suspected some deep-laid plot if money had not been an outstanding feature of the bargaining. Absolute immunity for the pair of us was guaranteed even if his predictions or counsel should be unlucky ("For who," said my master devoutly, "can control the great evil spirits?"). He was to be permitted my attendance, provided I would engage to remain entirely in the part of the Palace assigned to us and never to leave it without permission. And finally, we were to be honorably dismissed when my master should feel he could aid her imperial Majesty no further.

"But so great is my desire for repose and study that even now would this worm disobey the Benevolent Mother's commands and, crawling into his hole be lost, were it not that I have already had visions which may be of moment." Prince Tsai instantly turned and beckoned his attendants. Two more sedan chairs (though naturally without the yellow curtains of royalty) were brought forward, and, only giving us a few moments to collect our actual necessities, we were soon swinging along at a good pace to the Forbidden City.

What were my feelings. Confusion, worse confounded. I wanted time, time to lay down a fuller code of signals, clear instructions—many things without which I knew I should shipwreck. And here we were, swinging along to the Wei-Men gate of the Forbidden City, and I feeling as though every Chinese or Hakka word and notion in my head had taken wing for ever.

We drew up after what seemed a long time at a side entrance, and I got nimbly out to give my hand with every sign of obedience to my master. Only filial reverence in China can exceed that due to a teacher, and if I had been attending the Emperor I could scarcely have been more obsequious. He paused a moment at the entrance and said aloud in Prince Tsai's hearing:

"May my entrance at these doors be propitious to the great pure dynasty. Is it not a saying of the divine sage, Confucius, 'Study to remove resentments and angry feelings'? I come therefore with a free heart."

The prince immediately went off to announce to the Empress that the fish was caught, and we were conducted to our rooms by a supple-tongued and handed attendant to whom I took a warm and instant dislike—a fawning fox-faced hypocrite if ever I saw one. He ushered us with a flourish into two quiet little rooms looking out on a lovely little garden, and beyond that a massive and heavily decorated pavilion, supported on pillars of richly carved wood, the noble roof sweeping up into points at the corners.

"You noble and illustrious sightlessness renders the view immaterial to your wisdom, illuminated one," said he; "but the air is healthful and peaceful. Your disciple will inform me of your venerated needs. May I have the felicity of knowing his honorable name?"

This had been foreseen, and I was announced as Yuan Lai, a Hakka gentleman. I set to work at once to place our few possessions in order, and the attendant left us and returned speedily with tea and little sweet cakes. I purposely made my Chinese clumsy and slow. Even when we were alone, not a

word did the blind man utter that all the world might not have heard. He deplored in moving Hakka (which he did not speak as well as I) being thus dragged from our studies, but said that in the anxious position in which the Empress's divine intelligence was now placed no loyal subject but must place all his powers at her disposal. We walked slowly awhile in the garden while waiting a summons from her Majesty, for it was announced that she would see us at the Hour of the Monkey, i.e., between 3 and 5 p.m. Later the fox-faced attendant brought word that she was engaged on urgent business with Duke Lan and the interview would be in the Hour of the Dog—that is, between 7 and 9 p.m.

CHAPTER V

The Blind Man of Hupei was perfectly calm and unruffled. When we returned from the garden, he sat down and again recited softly portions of the Lotus Scripture.

My nerves were on tenterhooks with the waiting and suspense. At last the summons came, and the blind man rose and adjusted his robe, and I gathered up a lacquer box which he had given to my care, and taking his hand in mine we followed Fox-face.

"Young man, my disciple!" said the blind man in low clear tones, "be reverent in the presence of the mighty. Do as I do, in all things conduct yourself by my example. Make the ninefold abasement, and be grateful in heart to this discreet person who thus conducts us to the Heavenly Presence."

I uttered a humble assent, clasping my hands and bowing till they touched the ground and thus, through many and bewildering ways we were led to our goal. At the door, the blind man hurriedly warned me that I must not raise my eyes to the Motherly Countenance. The next moment, a curtain was raised and let fall, and we stood before her.

Instantly we made the ninefold kowtow, and after that advanced on our knees. And if there is a more difficult, absurd and impossible way of progressing in this world I should be glad to hear of it. I was obliged to guide the blind man by holding his sleeve, else heaven knows to what corner of the vast Hall of Purple Light he might not have wandered. All fours would have been a million times easier and I could but lament that abasement to the knee only was considered sufficiently degrading. However, shuffling along as best we could, eventually we got within speaking range, and a remarkably sweet and pleasant voice addressed our then prostrate forms in Chinese and bade us rise to our knees again.

Of course I saw her Majesty. A man can always see what he wishes even with his eyes fixed on a given point. As a matter of fact, I saw her very well.

On a stately chair, with a kind of splendid panelling at the back of it, but not shadowing the head, sat a comely, matronly looking woman whose age I should have guessed at forty or thereabouts if I had not known her to be much older. The wicked had certainly flourished like a green bay tree in this case, for no placid wife and mother busied with little household kindnesses could show a more unlined and serene brow than this terrifying person, the stories of whose misdeeds ran from end to end of China. She was dressed in some magnificent stuff illuminated, as it were, with all the fabulous creatures of Chinese mythology, and about her neck were chains of pearls linked and relinked and knotted, so that they formed a gorgeous decoration falling about her shoulders and bosom and nearly to the waist.

At one side of her chair stood the Empress Consort—her own niece whom she had forced upon the unhappy Emperor much against his will; a plain young woman of most unprepossessing expression, with a long face and rabbit mouth, topped by narrow, alert, suspicious little eyes. Yet I knew I was face to face with power present and future in this lady, who was said to have inherited her aunt's abilities and tendencies in perfection. On the other side of the chair stood the Dowager Empress's favorite attendant, Li Lien-ying, a gross, corpulent man in an astonish-

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ing filigree headdress like a woman, and behind it a young lady standing stiffly like a charming doll, in a long embroidered coat. I glimpsed a beautiful face. I could see no more for the moment—I dared not. Li Lien-ying's eyes, mere slits in his coarse face, were nevertheless very alert peepholes, and every vibration of the air in the place cried: "Caution."

But the Empress was speaking: "Welcome to a faithful servant. When the punishment is humbly accepted the sin is forgotten and the sun of imperial favor shines again. Illuminated blind one, I have need of your wisdom. Yang Lien, the traitor now dead, informed me that with the years your celestial wisdom had grown and that neither wall nor leagues are a bar to your inward vision. Is that wisdom at the service of your Empress?"

Nobody seemed to speak or think of the Emperor, his wife least of all. All power was centred in the woman in the chair. The blind man kowtowed again and I followed suit.

"Then here, now, and in this most inauspicious hour, see for me. Declare the truth. Are the legations about to fall and the cursed followers to die the death, or will they live to work my ruin? Speak."

Never raising his eyes, the blind man made slow reply.

"Will the divine wisdom of the Heavenly Empress accept the truth? Will she hear with patience what is unpleasant if it be true? This low and obscure person cannot tell what the great wise spirits will utter. Is his head safe if they prophesy evil tidings?"

She leaped to her feet, and I was so startled that for a second I glanced up at the risk of my life. Never again did I believe in the Motherly Benevolence myth. A face, furious, imperious—the lips drawn back from the teeth—a raging face. From that moment on I never thought her "respectable."

"Fool! What do I want but the truth? Why did I send for you? Do not the rats and foxes all about me say smooth things until I loathe them, and every day our wheel axles are deeper in the mud of lies and folly. The truth!—if I have to tear it from your liver!"

I wondered how the blind man would meet this outburst. With fearless dignity—

"Sacred Majesty, it is well. From your supernatural intelligence what else could be looked for? To all great souls truth is venerable. What say the wise? Truth is the hat-pearl of the Superior man. Have I your august permission to see?"

She was smiling, benevolent, urbane, before he had finished speaking. At

his command I opened the lacquer box, and drew out a pastille and set it in a little metal stand (all this was done clumsily enough for want of a training in Court crouching. No matter. It suited the part of the Hakka man). My master kowtowed again.

"At this point, Heavenly Empress, I cannot kneel. It is necessary that I recline. May it be pardoned in the presence of Majesty?"

"Lie—sit, anything you will! Only be quick. Those guns should tell you the need of haste."

"The Great Wise Spirits cannot be hastened," he replied gravely. "And haste discomposes me so that I may be an unfitting vehicle."

I could hear her impatient sigh, the only sound that broke the dead silence as the blind man stretched himself before the step on which her chair was raised, and closed his sightless eyes. Still on my knees I drew near and set the little vessel containing the pastille by his side. The thin blue smoke rose from it about his face. He spoke, in a voice already strange and dim, fading, as it were, into dream.

"Draw back. Let none inhale this smoke but the man who with blinded eyes shall see."

I shuffled back. Dead silence. The women and Li Lien-ying, trained in standing, were rigid as statues. There was not the sound of a breath. My knees ached confoundedly, but the Empress cared nothing but for the white mask before her. And so we remained still, attentive.

Suddenly the lips moved. He spoke Manchu.

"The Spirits of the cold cloud, the Spirits of the black typhoon, the Spirits of war, of blood, of terror, are unloosed. Give me sight, sight, sight! O terrible Spirits! Sight!"

The voice died in a moan. Then as suddenly it broke out again, hoarse, strangled, horrible—a voice I did not know:

"Sight! I see!"

The Empress leaned forward. Etiquette was dead. All stared at the man's working face, and I looked at her as freely as at him and it mattered to no one.

"Sight. I see a room, and it is in the fashion of the foreign devils. A man sits at a table. He writes. Men come in and out with messages. They speak. Can I hear for the guns? O be silent, guns, guns! that I may hear. The Spirits lay their hands across the hot muzzles of the guns. I hear. 'Another breach in the walls!' 'Yes, another. There are many. This cannot last.'"

"And the food?"

"Little left. The Empress has sent fruits to-day. They are a part of her treachery. Beware lest they be

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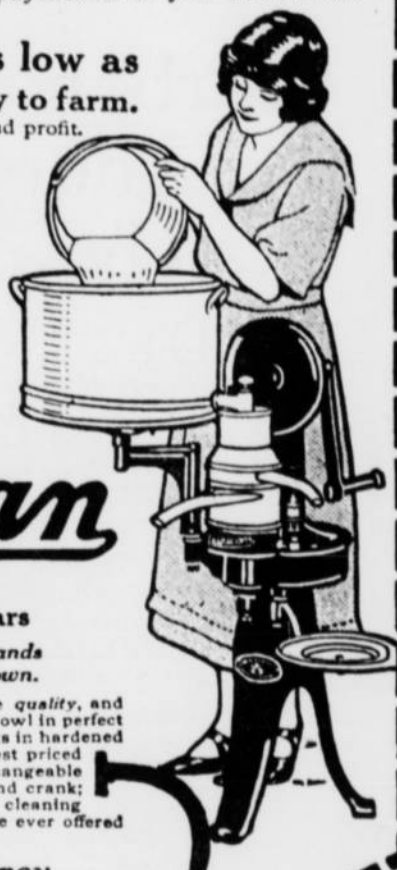
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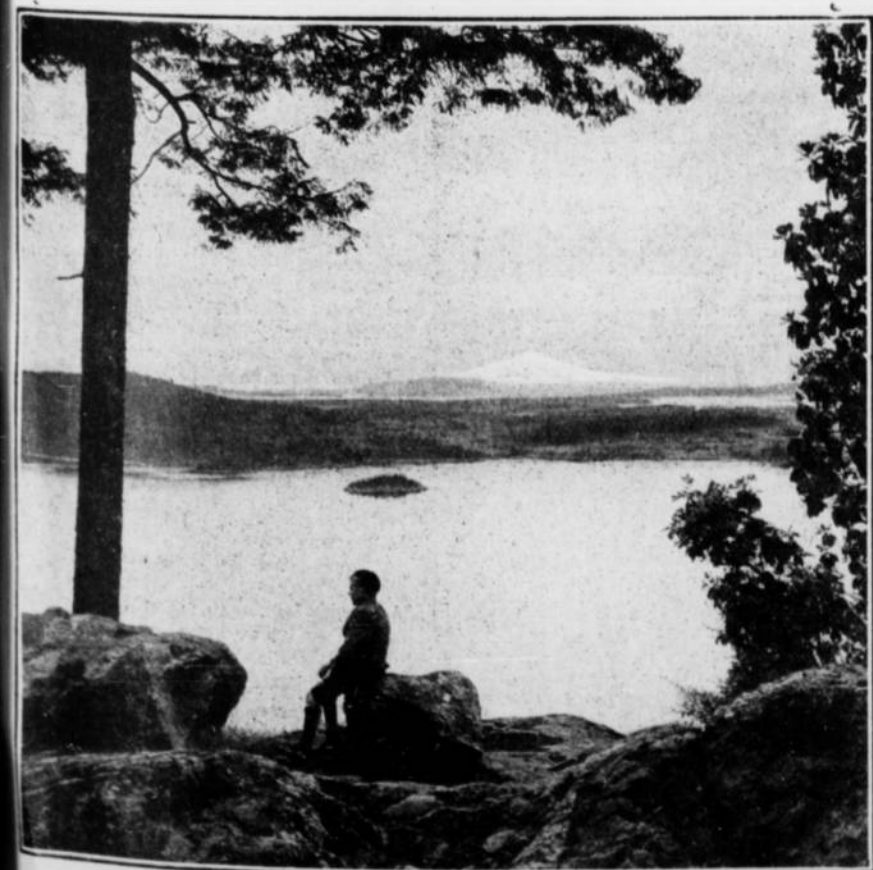
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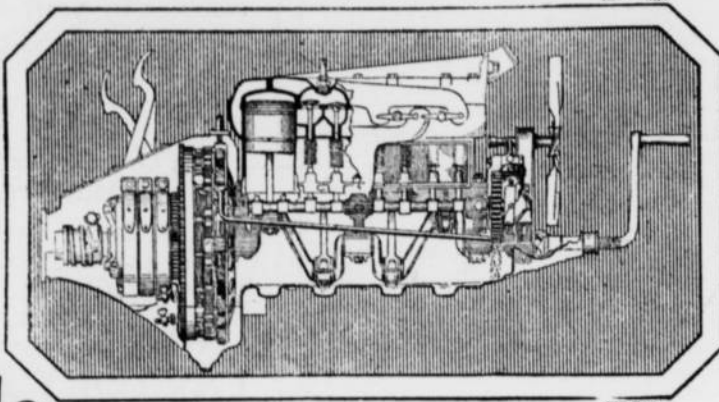
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To minimize carbon in your Ford or Fordson engine, four factors are important:

1. Avoid too rich a mixture of gasoline or kerosene.
2. Avoid unnecessary idling.
3. Avoid carrying the oil at a

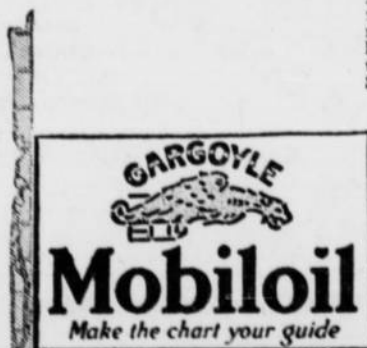
level higher than the upper pet-cock.

4. Use only an oil of the highest quality whose body and character are scientifically correct for the Ford or Fordson engine.

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Mobiloil "E" is the Vacuum Oil Company's specialized oil for Ford engines. Their oil for Fordsons is Mobiloil "BB" in summer, and "A" in winter.

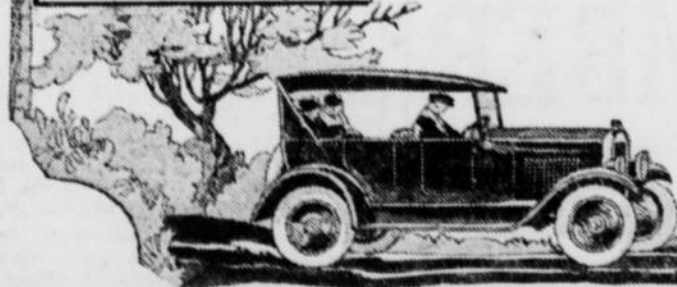
For economy's sake, why not try a crankcase of the correct grades of Mobiloil in your Ford and Fordson? A week's use of Mobiloil will show you how it conserves power and adds to smooth running. And as the weeks become months, your new freedom from carbon will prove a big comfort to your pocketbook.

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poisoned. That woman is capable of any crime."

The Empress's face could not grow more intent, but a kind of white fur flickered over it and passed as she listened to this conversation. What is extraordinary was that it was spoken in two entirely different voices—voices not Chinese, though the words were Manchu, but European. Anyone who has lived in China will know the difference. I try to suggest.

"No, she will not poison us. The foolish old woman is trying to throw dust in our eyes. She wants to murder us all if she succeeds, and, if she fails, to say to the Powers that she was our friend all through and helpless in the hands of the Boxers. Her diplomacy is childish."

"But can we hold out? Our troops are yet far from Tientsin?"

"We can hold out. We shall hold out while two stones stand together of this legation walls."

"And if they come and find us dead?"

"Then they will take Peking and the Empress will pay dear for her crimes."

"How?"

"By deposition. Possibly death. We shall set the Emperor on his throne again. He understands better than the old woman the power of the Powers. He can learn. She cannot."

The Empress uttered a stifled sound. The Empress Consort moved swiftly toward her. In the alarm of the moment I looked up and my eyes met those of the girl behind the chair. They were distended with terror—but blue, blue as living sapphires.

I looked down again, but from that moment my mind was two-fold.

"We must accept her courtesy as if we believed in it. She must not leave Peking. If she is gone when the troops come, we have lost even if we save our lives. She is throwing dust in our eyes. Throw dust in hers—anything, anything to keep that woman here when our troops come. China is lost to us if she escapes."

She could control herself no longer. I had always heard that she was subject to awful fits of fury. I saw one now. She screamed aloud, she beat her breast with her two hands.

"I have heard enough, enough. Wake him—fool!" She turned on me like a raging lioness. "Can you not wake him? I will hear no more. How could I guess this treachery of the foreign devils? I will see them sliced to death in the streets."

But why record the ravings of a woman, mad for the moment? I shuffled nearer to my master as she raged on. The pastille was dying down into ash, and though his lips moved, still no sound could be heard. Li Lien-ying was looking at her expectant of an order. Heaven knows I thought it would come and would be for our instant death. The Empress Consort addressed her to Manchu.

"Does the slave who attends him know Manchu, Old Buddha?"

"Not a word. We made certain of that. A smattering of Chinese. His own tongue, Hakka."

"Fortunate for him!" said the sister young woman. "There are things a man may not hear and live."

"True. But no fear. Question him. Li Lien-ying. Quick, before his master recovers."

Quick as a flash, Li put a question to me in Manchu.

"Is the sage's life in danger in these trances, disciple of the learned?"

I did not look up. I shook my head stupidly.

"No understand," I said in Chinese—then eagerly:

"Rice wine to wet his lips," I purposely making it seem that I had made me forgetful of the illustration lookers-on. The attendant left the hall to fetch it, and the Empress Consort said passionately:

"Is it fitting that a man should live who knows these secrets?"

"It is fitting that I should know what he can tell me, my foolish niece," said the Empress. "How else can I stand in the legation and hear their secrets? Afterward—who knows! Let us see what he remembers when he wakes."

I listened to these two pitiless women and my heart was like iron inside me. What is fate that it puts power and the lives of men and women in such hands? Inscrutable, amazing.

But Li Lien-ying returned with the wine and I wetted my master's lips with it—no more, for I knew he was abstemious as a hermit. He lay like one insensible now—a ghastly pallor. The Empress looked down upon him with eager interest.

"It is perhaps best to send for the Court physician. His life is valuable," she said, but even as she spoke, there was a faint fluttering in the nerves about the eyes—like the wings of a butterfly. A minute or two passed while the Empress Consort whispered with her, and I supported his head. Suddenly the Empress turned to the girl behind the chair.

"See, you have the perfumes that the Russian emperor sent us last year. Bring some." She slid off with the graceful, smooth motion of a flying swallow, scarcely seeming to move her feet, but going swiftly, and returned with a costly little European scent bottle, gold stoppers set with rubies, and held it out.

"Open it. Apply it to his nostrils. Kneel down. Are you proud? Remember whence I raised you," said the Empress impatiently; and the girl, blushing scarlet, came and knelt at my master's other side, and with a dainty hand unscrewed the stopper and held it to his nostrils. It was strong lavender water, and the unexpected cottage smell was so strange in that strange place that it almost went to my head. But what— On the little hand that held it was a jade ring—a ring of most precious jewel jade, and veining it a rose-colored streak. I caught my breath. My back was to the Empress as I supported my master, and I could and did look as I would. For now I knew. She was an elfin beauty, small, exquisitely shaped, full of spirit, her eyes all fire and due. Manchu, yes! But exotic, for the dominant European blood fired the passive Oriental and proclaimed itself in the firmly closed crimson lips, the delicate projection of the little chin, the straight small nose. The eyes were lovely, veiled in long Oriental lashes—never are such seen in the West. The hair— But my chance was over. I dared look no more, the blind man was moving more consciously.

In a few minutes he struggled into a sitting posture, and the girl flew back to her position behind the chair, dropping the bottle. I picked it up, and as she came forward again to receive it our eyes met in a flash.

Did anything else pass between them? I thought it did.

To be continued

Hunting-Birds of Long Ago

Continued from Page 13

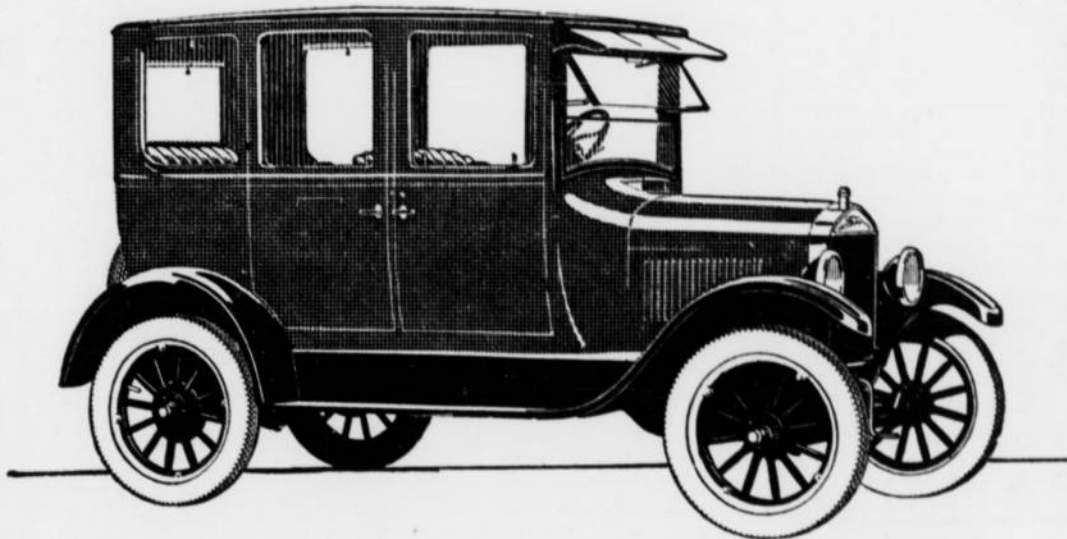
Most of the American hawks which could be used for falconry are on the black list as harmful birds. Among these are the American goshawk, Cooper's hawk, the sharp-shinned hawk and the pigeon-hawk. Most of these will always hover in woods and hedges or hide in cliffs and other high spots. The large hawks which we find flying over the open country and meadows however, are mostly beneficial to the farmer.

Regarding the training of American hawks for hunting, Mr. Fuertes says:

"Our sparrow-hawk would be quite useless as a hunting hawk. The European sparrow-hawk is an accipiter, like our sharp-shinned and Cooper's hawks. Ours is a kestrel, largely insectivorous, only catching small birds as a last resort when other and more easily taken food fails.

"I have never known any of our accipiters to be trained, although a few have tried our peregrine falcon or duck-hawk. That is a very rare species, however, and very difficult to obtain and hard to train. Nothing smaller than the goshawk or peregrine would answer for hunting rabbits, though the Cooper, if trainable, would do well for small birds, quail and others."

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No. 2593—Junior Frock. Cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 years requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2498—One-Piece Sports' Frock. Cuts in sizes 14 and 16 years. 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 2420—One-Piece Apron. Cuts in sizes small, medium and large. The medium size requires 2 yards of 36-inch material, with 10½ yards of binding.

No. 2680—Dress. With Circular Side Sections. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ¼ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 2459—Junior Jumper Dress. Cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 years requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material, with 4½ yards of binding.

No. 2557—Tailored Frock. With Circular Flared Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2581—Smart Style. With Convertible Collar. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2647—Dainty Junior Frock. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material, with 3½ yards of ribbon for bow.

No. 2624—Pretty Combination. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. The Hot-Iron Transfer Pattern No. 709 (blue or yellow), costs 15c extra.

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No. 2584—Frock. With Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting.
No. 2582—Charming Frock. With Godets. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, with 4½ yards of binding.
No. 2455—Girls' Panty Dress. Cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material, with 1 yard of 32-inch contrasting and 1½ yards of binding.
No. 2507—Frock. With Circular Flare Skirt. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch plain material and 3 yards of ribbon. The slip pattern No. 2315 is separate, and cuts in sizes 16 years, 36 to 46 inches bust.
No. 2676—Morning Frock. Cuts in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material, with 3 yards of 1-inch ribbon and 2 yards of binding.
No. 2686—Sports' Frock. With New Neckline. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material.
No. 2636—Cunning Junior Frock. Cuts in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material. The Hot-Iron Transfer No. 718 (blue or yellow), 15c extra.
No. 2634—Coat Frock. Cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material

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THE ADVENTURES OF DICKY DARE



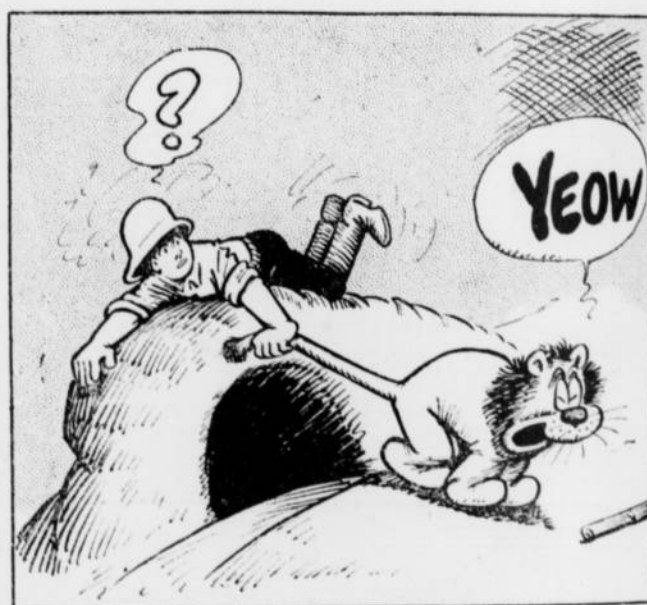
ONE day Dicky Dare, with Bimbo, climbed to the highest point of land on the island of Zamboanga, and with his powerful spy-glass he could see for miles in every direction. Way off on the next hill he could see an eagle hovering over the bush in search of jack-rabbits. Now it takes a pretty good shot to get an eagle at that distance with a rifle, but Dicky is just the boy who can do it, so he orders Bimbo to hand it over.



BUT what do you suppose has happened to the poor little cullud boy? Down in the inside of the hollow rock that Dicky was laying on, Bimbo saw two great eyes blazing at him! The great animal, whatever it was, crept out at him from the darkness. It was a lion. But Bimbo never stopped to see. He ran with his heart nearly jumping out of his mouth from fright. He was even too scared to shout a warning to Dicky.



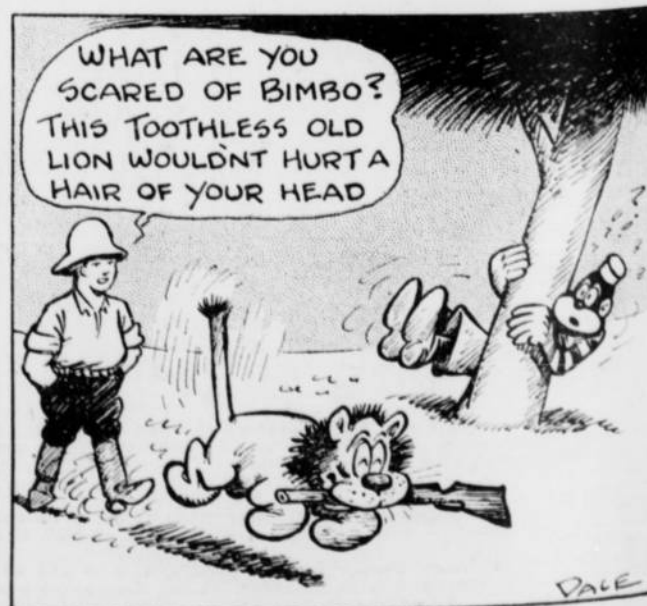
DICKY, of course, never took his eye off the eagle, because he would soon have lost track of him flitting here and there among the tree tops. He couldn't understand why Bimbo was so slow in passing up the rifle. Just naturally he put his hand behind him to reach for it, and when he felt something round within his palm, he gave it a yank. Well, you can guess right away what happened.



THE lion squawled like a damaged Tom cat. Dicky was so scared he dassent let go for fear the lion would turn round and make mince-meat of him. And there they were for the longest time, the lion howling in fits, and Dicky tightening his hold. After a while they quieted down and Dicky let go. Instead of turning on Dicky the lion sat down and licked his sore tail and began to purr like a house cat.



WHILE all this was going on, Bimbo ran for at least a couple of miles—ran till his tongue was sticking out and he was all in. Then he leaned up against a tree and began to cry, for he was sure the lion had by this time torn Dicky into ribbons. They had had such a good time together that Bimbo was very sad. Dicky was so brave, and generous, and cheerful. Now Bimbo would be on the island all alone!



IN the middle of all this boo-hooing who should walk by but Dicky Dare himself, with the lion in front, carrying his rifle in his mouth, just like Mr. Smith's dog, Rover, brings home the paper. Imagine Bimbo's shock of surprise! Then Dicky explained that this lion was quite old and toothless, and didn't show the slightest inclination to do them a bit of harm. Looks as though he must have escaped from a circus, doesn't it?

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Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 1

their quarter-section, if they have one, and to spend the winter months in improving and clearing that scrub land. Not only that, but such a man will be able to provide a home for his wife and his children. He may be able even to keep a certain number of chickens and a cow or two. I say there is nothing very alarming about the proposal. It will open certain districts for settlement for a class of men who will not be able to undertake farming on a more ambitious scale."

Bennett Supports Loans

At the conclusion of a very considerable amount of criticism from Conservative members, Hon. R. B. Bennett, M.P. for East Calgary, gave his imprimatur to the resolution. "I am sure," he said, "that no one will accuse me of being deficient in party spirit; no one will say that I am not a fairly strong partisan. Having observed that, I must say that I do not view this measure in any party light at all. I do not consider it party legislation. This is a demand that comes from a great many people in the West."

"Last year I was twice in the Old Country, and I was frequently asked by people there why it was that, willing as they are to use their money to assist their settlers in coming to Canada, that there was no indication of any willingness on our part to help people of small means to settle properly on the land and to produce wealth from the soil. I am satisfied that this measure will be very much appreciated, for it will enable people who have only enough money to come out here, to get settled on a piece of land. It is in no partisan spirit that I approach this measure," concluded Mr. Bennett, "for, as I have already said, I do not consider it party legislation. It is a measure that affords relief, not only to the West, but to every part of Canada."

The motion was agreed to, was reported, and the bill based upon it was given first reading.

Revaluation of Soldiers' Lands

Progress was reported on the same day on the resolution of Hon. Charles Stewart, for the revaluation of soldiers' lands. Explaining the measure, the minister declared that it was proposed that every soldier who was located on land should have the opportunity of writing to the Soldiers' Settlement Board, indicating that in his opinion that the land on which he was located bore too high a valuation and that he desired to have a reduction made. Inspection would then be made by the board, and, if in the opinion of the board's representative the valuation was too high, a reduction will be made. "We anticipate," said the minister, "that in a great many cases no reduction will take place, because we know of innumerable localities in which the land purchased by the soldier settler is more valuable today than

when the purchase was made. In such cases, of course, there is no redress to be given. If an agreement can be arrived at between the person who is suffering injury, and the Soldiers' Settlement Board, an adjustment will take place on that basis. But, in the event of a dispute arising between the Soldiers' Settlement Board and the settler, recourse will be had to the tribunal created for the purpose as provided for in the bill, and its decision in the matter will be final."

The resolution was debated at some length by Messrs. Ward, of Dauphin; Carmichael, of Kindersley, and others, and progress was reported.

Old Age Pensions Discussed

In the course of the week the government's old age pensions scheme was discussed at some length. The scheme is based upon the report of a committee that sat last session, and the government has adhered strictly to the recommendations of that committee, which proposed the payment to indigent persons over the age of 70 years, of a pension of \$20 a month. It is stipulated that those eligible for the pension must have been 20 years resident in Canada, and five years resident in the province making the claim. Under the resolution the federal government will provide half the amount and the province the other half. It is not compulsory upon any province to adopt the scheme unless it desires to do so. From present indications the provincial governments are not keen on participating, one province only, namely, British Columbia, having asked for its adoption. At this time of writing, the resolution is being keenly debated.

Tax Reduction Rumors

While parliament is discussing the various measures on the order paper there is much speculation in the country as to the probable provisions of the coming budget. In the Speech from the Throne, promise was made of lower taxation, and last week the minister of finance himself hinted at some relief from the present burden under which the taxpayer is laboring. There is considerable speculation as to whether the reductions hinted at will be in the income, sales, or stamp taxes, or whether they will be in the customs tariff. It has been freely rumored that there will be a reduction in the present duties on automobiles, and representatives of the various industries engaged therein have been conducting a very extensive lobby in the corridors of parliament during the past few weeks. These representatives are contending that nothing should be done in the matter of tariff reductions until the government's tariff board, recently appointed, under the chairmanship of Right Hon. George P. Graham, has made a thorough investigation of the situation. From present indications, however, it would appear that a reduction in the duties on automobiles would meet with the approval of a large majority of members on all sides of the House.



Soup— à la Française

THE French chef has one little trick in soup-making that is worth knowing. He simply adds one tablespoonful of Gelatine (Cox's) to each quart of soup stock. Result, a richer, thicker, more nutritious soup.

Cox's Gelatine should be one of your every-day culinary necessities. Its uses are many and varied and all of them good. Use it to make appetizing salads, piquant sauces, richer gravies and soups and a host of desserts.

Always ask for Cox's Gelatine—in the red, white and blue checker-board box.

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Another Method of Making Money

For 40 years wheat has been our chief source of wealth. It is still our most important crop, but a large number of Guide readers have found another method of making money which is quite as profitable and not as big a gamble. They are building comfortable homes and good barns, and putting money in the bank by using a method that is open to all.

Many Guide readers are using "Little Guide Ads."—which cost only a few cents a word—to purchase and market seed grain, pure-bred poultry and livestock, used machinery and a great variety of articles used or produced on the farm. Millions of dollars were made and saved in 1925 by this method.

Give classified advertising a fair trial—the results will surprise you.



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CATER'S WOOD AND IRON PUMPS



Will stand more frost pump easier last longer cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines Windmills Water Tanks etc kept in stock. Write for catalog G.

Address
Dept. G

H. CATER, Brandon, Man.

Figure Puzzle Contest

results delayed. Winners of "Special Prizes" as well as winners of the Grand Prizes will be announced in the April 15 issue. See page 1 for full explanation.

Feeders Will Gather at Edmonton

Eight groups of steers, 11 lots of hogs, four pens of sheep and two lots of dairy cattle on test this winter at the University will contribute some interesting facts in connection with the most economical methods of feeding livestock in Alberta, on Feeders' Day at the University, April 10. A load of fall-farrowed pigs, less than six months old, was marketed recently from the University. These were Tamworth-Yorkshire crossed, raised on self-feeders and graded 85 per cent. select. This is further evidence of the fact that select hogs can be matured fully as early as other types and also points to the possibility of winter pig production.

Two Sask. Creameries Amalgamate

At a special meeting of the shareholders of Saskatchewan Creamery and Ice Cream Company Ltd., held in the head office of the company on March 15, the shareholders unanimously ratified the agreement which was approved by the shareholders at the annual meeting, and entered into by the directors at the annual meeting held on February 25, whereby the company merge with Caulder's Creameries Ltd., on March 31. After this date the 22 branches formerly operated by Western Creameries Ltd., and Saskatchewan Creamery and Ice Cream Company Ltd., will all be operated by Caulder's Creameries Ltd. This, of course, means no change in ownership, policy or management.

Increase Your Profits by marketing everything through classified advertising.

LIVESTOCK

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS

The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month.
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Various

MAKING BIGGER MONEY ON LIVESTOCK is easier when you have a copy of our 1926 catalog containing full list of ear tags, animal markers, vaccines, medicines, instruments, and all livestock supplies. It's free. Write today. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

FOREST HOME STOCK FARM PRESENT offerings. Eight especially good Shorthorn bulls, breeding age. Barred Rock cockerels and White Blossom sweet clover. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

TWO HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES, DAMS EXTRA milkers, from bull whose dam gave 100 pounds milk per day. Two pure-bred Yorkshire sows, bred, bacon type. Harry Lowe, Ninette, Man.

HORSES AND PONIES

FOR SALE OR HIRE—FOUR CLYDESDALE stallions, bred from imported sires and dams, good quality, ages four, five, six, seven. Also 20 mares and fillies, registered, and six Clydesdale geldings. Prices low as I am overstocked and must sell. David Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 11-3

SELL, OR LET FEDERAL SCHEME, CLYDESDALE stallion, five years, good individual, well bred; a good stock getter and sure; weight 1,600; bright bay, white points. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 11-3

WANTED—REGISTERED PERCHERON Stallion, black, two or three years preferred. Stallion age, weight, price first letter, cash. Must be the making of a ton horse. H. Winter, Box 165, Tompkins, Sask. 12-2

MUST SELL REGISTERED CLYDESDALE AND imported Percheron stallions, good foal getters. What offer? Also young work horses. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$2.00 each. A. O. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 12-3

CLYDESDALE FOR SALE OR HIRE—CALAN, 23960, \$1,200, first prize last year in Regina Winter Fair, bay, white face and legs, rising five years. Guaranteed in every way. Extra gentle. Alex. Nolan, Box 49, Rouleau, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IMPORTED Clydesdale stallion, Royal Hope, No. 22769, 1,950 pounds, dark brown. Sire of real drafters. Further particulars T. O. Foster, Killarney, Man.

SELLING—SHIRE STALLION, REGISTERED 1304, Canada; 16891, States. Sire, Bruster, winner Chicago. Class A. Ten years. Weight over 2,000. Price \$400. W. Karren, Hardisty, Alta. 1-3

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, RISING 13 years, 1,840 pounds, black, smooth built, good action, registered and enrolled. Same route five years. Price \$250. Ward W. Cooley, Secrean, Sask. 1-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PERCHERON AND CLYDESDALE work horses, two stallions, Percheron and Clydesdale. Have A1 enrollment certificate. Weight about 1,800 pounds. E. Jasper, Hartney, Man. 1-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD Kentworth, 19474, ten years old. Write for particulars. Bargain. J. T. B. Michelson, Lipton, Sask. 10-6

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLION, RISING three, first prize and champion at Lloydminster, 1925. Will make a ton horse. J. C. Ross, Lloydminster, Sask.

SELLING—GRADE PERCHERON HORSES, halter broke, by ear load, mares and geldings, 1,200 to 1,450. George Coulter, Piquet, Sask. 6-9

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, GLEN Archie, 15346, good stock getter. Same route for other stock. Isaac Stouffer, Greenhill, Alta. 1-4

FOR SALE—HORSES, CHEAP. Hugh Johnston, Sedgwick, Alta.

SELLING—REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, John Hupalo, Sifton, Man. 1-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BAY BELGIAN stallion, rising three. S. Scott, Argyle, Man. 1-3

HIGH CLASS PERCHERON STALLIONS FOR sale or hire. Carlson Bros., Roblin, Man. 1-3

SELLING—YOUNG BELGIAN STALLION, OR trade for stock. E. Hodges, Halbrite, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—CLYDESDALE STALLION, class A. W. O. McConchie, Edwin, Man. 9-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHIRE STALLIONS and mares. Sam Brand, La Moure, North Dakota.

IMPORTED BELGIAN STALLION FOR SALE. James E. Booth, Sinitaluta, Sask. 9-5

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

DISPENSING HERD—REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus cattle, \$75 per head. L. McComb, Huxley, Alta. 1-2

Ayrshires

SELLING—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE CALVES, either sex, \$20. Also grade heifers. Ralph Jowsey, Saltecats, Sask.

Herefords

SELLING—THREE PURE-BRED HEREFORD bulls, two rising two years. Herd sire, seven years. Reasonably priced. Edwin Jakeman, Roblin, Man.

Holsteins

FOR SALE—HIGH-CLASS REGISTERED HOLSTEIN bull, Strathmore Meechthilde Duke, 51243, four years old. Sire the celebrated Prince Agie Meechthilde, 8482, R.O.P. Dam, Duchess Fay, Meechthilde, 52352. Bred by C.F.R. Demonstration Farm. White, with black neck and rump. Price \$350. John Child, Hendon, Sask. 1-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, Korndyke Abbecker Francy, No. 57056. Sire, Sir Francy Netherlands Abbecker; dam, Ianthe Korndyke Jewel 2nd. Excellent breeding and heavy-producing strain. For particulars apply Ingram Lake, Box 3, Asquith, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—FIVE HOLSTEIN BULLS, SEVEN to 16 months, from R.O.P. cows. Accredited herd. Will exchange for Yorkshires or good machinery. Priced to clear before spring. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 10-5

FOR SALE—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, three years old, University of Saskatchewan bred from heavy-milking strain. For particulars apply Boyce & Bone, Kelvington, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, from good milking stock, five years old, quiet, well marked. \$75. Angus Stewart, Kandahar, Sask. 1-2

THE FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Nine cents a word per insertion for one or two insertions; 8 cents a word per insertion for three or four insertions; 7 cents a word per insertion for five or more insertions. (Note the savings).

Count every word, including name and address. Also count each initial and each set of four figures as a word. Sign your name and address—don't have answers come to The Guide.

We publish on the first and fifteenth of every month. Advertisements must reach us nine days before date of publication. In all cases the rule is "Cash with order."

FARMERS' DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$5.00 an inch per insertion. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order \$5.00 each.

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COMMERCIAL DISPLAY—\$8.40 an inch, flat. Ads. limited to six inches in depth and to one column in width.

These rates are quoted on "Cash with order" advertising only. Cancellations must reach us nine days before publication date. Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

LIVESTOCK

Red Polls

REASONS FOR BREEDING RED POLLS

BECAUSE they yield even quantities of high-quality milk throughout lactation period.

BECAUSE they maintain excellent butter-fat percentage, averaging around 4 per cent., often much higher.

BECAUSE they are a splendid combination of Milk, Butter and Baby Beef.

BECAUSE their record is unrivalled for longevity and its breeding qualities.

For further reasons and free literature write:

P. J. HOFFMANN

Secy., Canadian Red Polled Association
ANNAHEIM, SASK.

SELLING—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bulls, 11 months. White Blossom sweet clover, government tested, 10c pound. Alf Goodwin, Sinitaluta, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED-POLLED bull, 18 months old, well developed. J. G. Findlay, Wolsela, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED RED-POLLED BULL, three years old. Randall Bros., Empress, Alta.

LIVESTOCK

Shorthorns

SELLING—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS, weight 1,100, dark red, one 17 months, \$55; one 11 months, \$65. Some fine heifers. L. Wilson, Watson, Sask.

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, YEAR-ling, dark red, size and quality. Also cows and heifers. W. C. Pilling, Kemnay, Man. 1-2

FOR SALE—FIVE SCOTCH SHORTHORN bulls, 12 to 20 months, Gainford Marquis breeding. Accredited herd. J. J. Ring, Crystal City, Man.

ONE FIVE-YEAR-OLD ROAN SHORTHORN bull, pure-bred, \$60. A. Mynett, Vigilant, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN cows, overstocked, prices low. Oliver Gould, Buffalo View, Alta. 12-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULL, five years old, red, \$55. John Beaumont, Minnedosa, Man. 1-2

WANTED—YOUNG SHORTHORN BULL, S. Flynn, Lafecche, Sask. 1-2

SWINE

Berkshires

REAL BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—HERD headed by junior champion, Toronto, boar of immense length, size and smoothness, assisted by splendid Macdonald College boar. January, February, March, April litters, \$15 to \$25 each. Some show stuff. Express prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Forty years in business. James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man.

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS

The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

CAN YOU BEAT THIS?

Several farmers have recently given us information similar to the following, which is sufficient proof of the value of "Little Guide Ads."

\$640 Worth of W.B.S. Clover Sold at a Cost of \$5.04

J. G. Stevenson, Whitewood, Sask., ran a "Little Guide Ad." three times in February and March. He wrote us saying: "Please cancel my ad. for Sweet Clover as I am completely sold out. Have sold 8,000 pounds and could have sold that much more." It only took him a few minutes to write the ad., but it got results because it was easy to find under the special "Grass Seed" heading. As most of the letters contained orders, no time was wasted answering enquiries. The ad. paid for itself several times over, and—

IF WE CAN DO IT FOR HIM—WE CAN DO IT FOR YOU

What Have You for Sale or Exchange?

Nursery Stock, Bees, Hatching Eggs, Baby Chicks, Pure-Bred Livestock, Seed Grain and Grass Seed, Grain Drills, Stubble and Breaking Plows, Tractors and Miscellaneous Machinery, Horses, Seed Potatoes and Pet Stock will be bought, sold and exchanged by thousands of Guide readers during the next few weeks. Why not test a "Little Guide Ad." NOW?

WRITE YOUR AD. HERE

Tell it with a Guide Ad. and Sell It at a Profit

The rate is 9 cents per word per insertion when your ad. appears for one or two times (Cheaper rates for three and five times are given at the top of this page). Count each word, number and initial, including your name and address. Cut out this order blank with your ad. on it, and send it with money order or cheque to cover cost to:

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

C.O.F. 4-26. SHORTHORNS—G. W. Francis, Herbert, Sask., "Sold Out." Cannot answer all enquiries.

LIVESTOCK

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEYS young stock. Wallace Brew, Treherne, Man. 10-4

Tamworths

SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH PIGS, three to six months old, either sex, choice stock, prices \$15 to \$35. S. S. Sears, Nanton, Alta. 1-4
REGISTERED TAMWORTH, TWO BOARS and bred sows, of April litters, \$35 each, also weanlings. H. J. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 12-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE GILTS, FARROW-ing April, May, \$45, papers supplied. Early Ch. potatoes, grown from registered seed, \$1.75, Walter Dales, Sperling, Man. 10-4

YORKSHIRES—BORN FEBRUARY 13, REAL bacon type, \$11, eight weeks, with papers. S. Oliver, Valor, Sask. 11-4

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, IMPORTED BLOOD, eight weeks, papers, \$12. M. Partridge, Cranston, Man. 1-3

SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, farrow first week in July, \$40 each, papers included. H. S. Fraser, Starbuck, Man. 11-2

BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, \$12 at eight weeks. Papers. John Torrance, Regent, Man. 1-2

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE sows, bred. C. M. McDonald, Napinka, Sask. 9-5

GOATS

NUBIAN MILK GOATS, FRESHEN APRIL, fine family milkers for private use. R. D. Lang, Stonewall, Man. 1-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

REGISTERED CHINCHILLAS, NINE MONTHS old bucks, \$20; three to four-month does, \$20. All of highest class imported stock. Registered in the Canadian Small Breeds Association. G. Brown, Solsgirth, Man. 12-3

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FOR SALE FROM high-grade imported stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pedigree furnished free. Blue Line Rabbitry, Amazon, Sask. 9-4

CHINCHILLAS, WHITE FLEMISH GIANTS, standard bred, pedigree stock, immediate delivery. Perfectly moderate prices. Hurst Rabbitry, Sidney, B.C. 10-4

CHINCHILLA REGISTERED BRED DOES, registered bucks, bred to standard. If you want quality, write me. William MacKay, Swift Current, Sask. 11-4

BOOK CHINCHILLAS NOW. WE ARE breeders and importers. State quantity, age, sex wanted. Big Four Rabbitry, Davidson, Sask. 12-4

FOR SALE—CHINCHILLA RABBITS, PAIRS, \$20, with doe bred to unrelated buck, \$25; trix, \$35. Geo. S. Brown, Theodore, Sask. 8-4

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

PURE-BRED REGISTERED SILVER BLACK BREEDING FOXES FOR SALE at famous Macleay's Ranch, Bathurst, New Brunswick, Canada. Arrange for pair now and ranch here first season. Foxes now paired and mated will have pups in April. Will guarantee 100 per cent. increase in pups. Can take out big work horses, oats and cash.

SILVER BLACK FOXES FROM MOST PRO-lific Prince Edward Island strains. Birnie Silver Black Fox Company Limited, 608 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-5

ALASKAN BLUE AND SILVER FOXES—SIX bank references over 25-year period. Breeder-agents wanted. Free Booklet. Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co. J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg. 1-15

CANARIES—YELLOW AND VARIEGATED hens, \$1.50; singers, \$6.50. Mrs. C. Webb, Delton, Sask. 12-4

SELLING—FOX TERRIER PUPS, MALES, \$7.00; females, \$5.00; year-old males, \$10. Hamilton Bros., Zealandia, Sask. 12-2

REGISTERED AIRDALE PUPS, THREE months, \$10 up. Kainat Kennels, Macleod, Alta. 1-4

SELLING—GOOD COLLIE CATTLE DOG, two years old. P. C. Buchning, Winnifred, Alta. 12-4

POULTRY

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Various

MAMMOTH BRONZE COBBLETS, STURDY, handsome birds, \$6.00. Plymouth Rock cockerels, Currie's egg-laying strain, \$7.00, two for \$12.00. Robt. R. Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 12-4

A1 QUALITY ROCK, WYANDOTTE, LEHORN, Red chicks, \$18 to \$40 per 100. Pedigreed males, \$20.00 to \$25.00. Hatching eggs, \$12 to \$20 per 100. 10% deposit with order. Catalogue free. L. E. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont.

GREENSHIELD-POORMAN WHITE ORPINGTON cockerels, large, vigorous, beautiful, \$5.00. Mammoth Bronze toms, extra, due birds, \$5.00. Mrs. Amon Scott, Laura, Sask. 9-4

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, NINE \$3.00; Mammoth Toulouse 2-egg eggs, \$2.00. Bred-to-lay White Wyandotte and Barred Rocks, \$2.50. J. Rodger, Macdonald, Man. 11-4

WHITE ORPINGTONS, GOLDEN WYAN-dottes, Black Wyandottes, pullets, \$2.00; cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. T. Merryweather, Minnedosa, Man. 11-4

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'Little Guide Ads.' will boost your

Farm Income

POULTRY

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POULTRY

SELLING—Ten Barred Rock females and two cockerels, \$18. Two pens Single Comb Black Leghorns, six females and one male, each, \$10. One pen Rose Comb White Leghorns, eight females, one male, \$12. Also Leghorns, all of above birds have been exhibited and are prize winners.—**WILLIAM MURRAY, DAUPHIN, MAN.**

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, FLOCK headed by 40-pound American sire, mated to 16-18-pound hens, eight, \$4.00. Pekin ducks, large, ten, \$2.00. Mammouth Toulouse geese, five, \$3.00. Eggs from select matings: Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$9.00; Single Comb White Leghorns, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; 100, \$7.00. Mrs. Thos. Wood, Crystal Spring Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—BARRED ROCK HENS, registered and trap-nested records to 254, mated approved pedigree male, records 234, 247, 295 behind him, \$4.00, 15. White Leghorn, egg machines, mated pedigree Muford male, \$2.50, 15. Syd. Caldwell, Pollockville, Alta.

SELLING—HATCHING EGGS, BARRED Rocks, government approved, \$1.50, 15; \$6.00, 100. Also S. C. W. Leghorns, Barred 300-egg strain, selected winter layers, \$1.00, 15; \$5.00, 100. Mrs. W. S. Murray, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, splendid laying strain, also White Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Collins Ferguson, Durban, Man.

PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA AND BUFF Orpington cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. A. J. Pirie, Strathelair, Man.

SELLING—PEN CHANTICLERS, UNRELATED cock and three pullets, \$15. Mrs. Weightman, R.R. 3, Brandon.

SELLING—THREE JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, nine-pound cockerels, \$4.00 each hatch, from pen A. Box 203 Morris, Man.

A BOOK OF POULTRY LESSONS FREE. L. R. Guild and Sons, Rockwood, Ont.

Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS—Strong, vigorous, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1926. Write today for free catalogue.—**E. S. MILLER, Chickeries, 315 Donald St., Winnipeg.**

RELIABLE BABY CHICKS
Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy egg-laying strains. Book your orders with us and you will not be disappointed. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Catalogue free.—**RELIABLE BIRD CO., 4051 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.**

WINDSOR'S HATCHERY
OUR Quality Canadian Chicks live and grow. Bred from heavy-laying Manitoba farm flocks, culled and government inspected. Also Manitoba approved flock chicks. Prices right. All leading varieties. Custom Hatching. Catalogue free.
Windsor's Hatchery, Myrtle St., Winnipeg

ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY
Baby Chicks from Government-Approved Flocks. Hatching Eggs. Custom Hatching. Incubators, Brooders, Supplies, Stock Catalogue Free.—**ALEX. TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, 369 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG.**

SHANNON'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—DAY-old chicks for May delivery. All the males bred from hens of 250 to 297 large eggs, \$20 per 100; 200 to 300, \$18 per 100; 400 and over, \$17 per 100. Send for mating list. S. H. and T. Shannon, Cloverdale, B.C.

ALBERTA BRED BABY CHICKS, BRED-TO-LAY Single Comb White Leghorns. Mating list ready. Mountain View Poultry Farm, R.R. 1, Alta.

BARRED ROCK BABY CHICKS—GUILD'S bred-to-lay strain, prepul. \$25 per 100, April and May delivery. Albert Mantis, Belleplaine, Sask.

CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS, ANCONAS, Barred Rocks. Mating list. Frame, Box 606, Winnipeg

Black Langshans

PURE-BRED BLACK LANGSHAN HATCHING eggs, \$2.00 per setting, \$10 per 100. K. Swann, Marquis, Sask.

SELLING—BLACK LANGSHANS, COCKERELS, \$3.00; hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. O. J. Hamre, Hanley, Sask.

FOR SALE—BLACK LANGSHAN HATCHING eggs; cockerels. Earle Fox, Rouleau, Sask.

Leghorns

26-EGG STRAIN, PURITAN, LARGE WHITE Leghorns. 339-strain Sheppard's famous Mottled Anconas. Both strains pure breeds, bred-to-lay winter layers. Cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00; pullets \$2.50. Booking hatching eggs, \$2.75 setting, \$8.50 per 100. H. B. Toews, Horndean, Man.

EDEN GROVE FARM S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, cocks, hens, pullets, \$3.00, \$5.00. Write for further information on this wonderful winter egg-laying strain before buying elsewhere. John T. Urquhart, Unity, Sask.

BABY CHICKS AND HATCHING EGGS, S. C. White Leghorns exclusively. Carefully culled for heavy egg production. Write for prices. Mrs. Leonard W. Draper, Welwyn, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00; also hens, \$1.00 each. A. Smith, Box 213, Brainerd, Sask.

MANITOBA WINTER LAYERS—SINGLE COMB White Leghorns, 3,260 eggs in 135 days from 50 pullets: 15 eggs, \$2.00; three settings, \$5.00. Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man.

FERRIS S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, 300 STRAIN, egg-bred 26 years, egg contest winners. Cockerels from imported eggs, \$5.00; from our Ferris pen, \$1.50, \$2.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, S. C. WHITE LEGHORN, Ferris 300-egg strain, \$2.00 for 15, \$5.00 per 100. John Johnston, Sidney, Man.

JOHN HONGSON, CARLYLE, SASK., SELLING pure-bred Single Comb White Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 per 15.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hatching eggs, 15 for \$1.50, 50, \$4.00; 100, \$7.00. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS—S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS, carefully selected, \$2.00 for 15, \$6.00 for 50, delivered. James Wallace, Horden, Sask.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN, 300-EGG strain. Eggs and baby chicks. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS, BABY chicks, eggs. Mating list. Cockerels. Wethersall, 13A Street West, Calgary, Alta.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.00, eggs, \$1.50 setting, exhibition strain. Ralph Saynor, Piapot, Sask.

LARGE BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorns, eggs, \$5.00, 100, \$3.00, 50; \$1.25, 15. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK- erels, \$1.25 each. Fred Rosekrans, Edberg, Alta.

SELLING—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN SETTING eggs, excellent winter layers. \$1.75 for 15, or 60 for \$5.00. J. E. Wiley, Kellihier, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Austin Elliott, Aylesbury, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED S. C. WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, \$1.50 each, heavy-laying breed. Mrs. Mills, Earl Grey, Sask.

SELLING—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN hatching eggs, \$1.00 setting, \$5.00 per 100; culled flock. Malcolm McGregor, Carman, Man.

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. Fred Peol, Brownlee, Sask.

Minorcas

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.25; two for \$4.00. Eggs, \$2.00; additional settings, \$1.00. Prize stock. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask.

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA eggs, 15, \$2.00; 30 for \$3.50. James Kilpatrick, Melfort, Sask.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS, HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50, 15; \$5.00, 100. R. Briggs, Grenfell, Sask.

Orpingtons

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask.

PURE-BRED GREENSHIELD-POORMAN White Orpington cockerels, beauties, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Arthur See, Laura, Sask.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, Government inspected, quality guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Donald Fish, Ogema, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00, hatching eggs, 15 for \$2.00. Wm. Lee, Tofield, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Hudson Jones, Morningville, Alta.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. A. Dignam, Marquis, Sask.

SELLING PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON hatching eggs, 15, \$1.50; 100, \$8.00. Herbert Heichen, Spruce Grove, Alta.

PURE BUFF ORPINGTONS, BONNIE BRAE bred-to-lay. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for 15. G. F. White, Redvers, Sask.

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00; eggs, \$2.00, 15; \$5.00, 45. F. Coates, Comper, Alta.

SELLING—BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING eggs, \$2.00 setting of 15, \$10 per 100. Wm. Coleman, Vanguard, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BUFF ORPINGTON COCK- erels, \$2.00 each. Alex. Burns, Drake, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTON HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 15. S. M. Newton, Dalemead, Alta.

Plymouth Rocks

McOPA, REGISTERED, BRED-TO-LAY BAR- red Rocks, winners Provincial Egg-Laying Contests, Brandon, 1923, three seconds; 1924, second and third; 1925, two firsts for yearly work. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15, \$4.50 per 30; \$6.00 per 45; specials, \$7.00 per 15; clears replaced. All males used from over 200 to 272-egg hens. Flag stations remit extra. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BROTHERS TO my pen, Provincial Egg-Laying Contest, which laid 458 eggs to 20 February, also highest individual pullet in contest, fine vigorous birds, \$5.00, \$7.00 and \$10; pullets and hens, \$2.00 and \$3.00; eggs, \$3.00 and \$5.00, special pen. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM HIGH contest record strains, mated to banded R.O.P. and pedigree males direct from winner Manitoba Laying Contest, 1924 and 1925; \$2.00, \$15, \$3.50, 30, \$8.00, 100. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, \$2.00 setting 15; three settings, \$5.00, \$5.00, 100. William Burrows, Lanfane, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS—RECORD OF PER- formance winners, \$3.00 15; Manitoba approved flock, \$8.00 100. \$2.00 15. Enquiries invited. Mrs. Thos. Wilkins, Heston, Man.

PARK'S BARRED ROCKS, EGG-BRED, 36 years, and Martin's Regal Wyandottes, all from imported eggs, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Scaife, Assiniboine Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS—HATCHING eggs, from Manitoba approved flock. Matings, \$8.00 per 100. Prices of special matings on request. Mrs. H. W. Belfrey, Melita, Man.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from winter-laying strain, \$2.00 each; hatching eggs, from pedigree sires, \$1.50 for 15. C. F. Rawlings, Brownlee, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, HEAVY- laying strain, pure-bred since 1913. Setting of 15, \$2.00; 45 eggs, \$5.00; 105 eggs, \$10. Valley View Farms, Box 106, Drumheller, Alta.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BABY CHICKS, hatching eggs, Barred Rocks, government approved flocks. Catalog. Alex. Taylor Hatchery, Winnipeg.

MANITOBA APPROVED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$2.00 setting, 15, \$4.50, 50, \$8.00, 100. Hatched White Sweet Clover, \$5.00, hundred. R. F. Russell, Box 34, Morris, Man.

HATCHING EGGS—PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks, dark mating, exhibition quality, government inspected, \$2.00 for 15, \$3.50 for 30. Wm. Buttar, Zealandia, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK ROOSTERS, parent birds from Experimental Farm, \$2.50 each, two for \$4.25; hatching eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Edgar Johnson, Box 242, Winkle, Sask.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM MY exhibition hens and E. H. Thompson males; \$2.00 per 15 eggs, \$10 per 100. Light mating only. Mrs. T. W. Spence, R-setown, Sask.

BARRED ROCKS—SAME STRAIN AS MY 1925-1926 contest pen. Settings, \$7.50 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. Higginbotham, Calgary.

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, \$2.50 each; hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting; baby chicks, 20c each. Mrs. Wm. Pearce, Creelman, Sask.

NOTICE

TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS

The Guide is NOW PUBLISHED on the FIRST AND FIFTEENTH of each month. Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

B. R. COCKERELS FROM SELECTED HEAVY laying strains, \$3.50; two for \$6.00. Eggs for hatching, \$2.50 setting of 15 eggs, or \$12 hundred. D. Campbell, Boissevain, Man.

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS, 15 eggs, \$2.00; three settings, \$5.00. A. H. Steckle, Milk River, Alta.

BARRED ROCK EGGS, BEST LAYING EXHIBITION strain, \$2.50 per 15. W. P. Morrison, Oakville, Man.

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Pig Chemistry

This pig is a chemist! He gobbles some rye, and zip—it is bacon for humans to buy! This pig is a chemist; he swallows some wheat, and zip—it is sirloin for humans to eat! This pig is a chemist; he masticates oats, and zip—they are brittles for brushing our coats! This pig is a chemist; some barley he finds, and zip—it is altered and made into rinds! This pig is a chemist; emulsified meal is eaten, and zip—in an hour it is squeal! This pig is a chemist; we feed him some slops, and zip—the dishwater is made into chops! This pig is a chemist; he gets in the peas—they go to his head in the form of headcheese! This pig is a chemist; the speltis on his card he stows away neatly and makes into lard! This pig is a chemist; the bran that he chews he makes into leather for two-dollar shoes! This pig is a chemist; the middlings he crams are handled with science and made into hams! This pig is a chemist; warm water and shorts are made into short-ribs of various sorts! This pig is a chemist; alfalfa and corn are taken for breakfast on Saturday morn, and zip—on a Sunday before it is night, the corn, it is liver, alfalfa is light! This pig is a chemist; he's nothing but that—a scientist busy at turning out fat; his laboratory has all that it needs for making good pork from inferior feeds; bring in the raw product, he'll do all the rest; he'll change it to meat of the sweetest and best!

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS—PEN IN third place in Brandon contest, high hen in two last Brandon contests. Records 273 and 270 eggs, \$2.00 for 15 eggs, \$3.75 for 30, \$9.00 for 100 eggs. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PEDIGREED Barred Rocks, records up to 268. Eggs, \$2.00 15; \$3.00 30, \$8.00 120. O. Holstad, Viscount, Sask.

FOR SALE—B. P. ROCK EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, \$1.50 per setting, \$7.00 per 100. Flock under approved system for six years. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man.

FOR SALE—HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, government approved, \$8.00 for 100; \$2.00 for 15. W. J. Witter, Cordova, Man.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE STRAIN Barred Rock hatching eggs. Mating list free. H. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man.

HATCHING EGGS, BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY- layers, Manitoba approved flock, \$6.00, 100; 50, \$3.50. Mrs. Wm. Minty, Thornhill, Man.

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, from good layers, \$2.50 for 15. E. R. Warrey, Burdett, Alta.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, FROM University cockerels, 15 \$2.00. Herbert Lunn, Kellihier, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BIG, HUSKY birds, University's heaviest laying strains, \$2.50; three, \$7.00. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask.

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels, \$2.00 each. E. O'Brien, Franklin, Man.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SPLENDID laying strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, good winter layers, \$2.00, 15. Mrs. John Hulme, Cameron, Man.

BARRED ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM bred-to-lay stock, \$1.50 per setting of 15. Mrs. Brown, Mayfield, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, setting, \$2.00; 45, \$5.00. E. A. Ward, Vancouver, Sask.

SELLING—PURE-BRED PARTRIDGE ROCK cockerels, good laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00. C. A. Larson, New Norway, Alta.

BARRED ROCKS—A FEW GOOD COCKERELS left at \$2.50; eggs, \$2.00 for 15. L. G. Smith, Ninette, Man.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, FROM 211 to 278-egg males, \$3.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Brennan Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs, winter layers, 15, \$1.25; 100, \$5.00. Mrs. W. Vankoughnet, Carman, Man.

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. Peter Anderson, Fannystelle, Man.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, IMPORTED stock, \$2.50. Elmer Sand Edberg, Alta.

WHITE ROCK HATCHING EGGS, \$1.50 FOR 15, Gust Thumann, Storhocks, Sask.

Poultry Supplies

SURE DEATH TO LICE—STANFIELD'S LICE- kill gets every louse or mite refunded. No dipping, dusting or odor. Mrs. Ferris, of Blackfoot, Alberta, says—"This is the best treatment we have ever used for lice on poultry." Big tube treats 200 birds, 60c.; or \$1.00 brings two big tubes, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

Rhode Islands

PURE-BRED GUILD STRAIN ROSE COMB Rhode Island Red eggs, from one of the heaviest egg-laying strains in Canada. Hens commenced laying at 6 1/2 months. Mated to nine to ten-pound dark colored, well marked cockerels, healthy, free range flock. Free from snut. 15 eggs, \$2.00. Arthur Frampton, Carnduff, Sask.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND PRIZE-WINNING strain eggs, \$1.25 setting, \$7.00, 100. A few cockerels left, \$2.00 each; also one Single Comb. Mrs. Smith, Box 7, Roblin, Man.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from winter layers, good color, \$2.50 each, three for \$6.00. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask.

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs in season. Frank Holmes, Saskatoon, Sask.

SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$3.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask.

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND White cockerels, \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, 15 for \$3.00. John Westberg, Midale, Sask.

BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. B. Coffey, Glenboro, Man.

R. C. RED EGGS FROM A WINTER-LAYING flock, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. J. A. Sackett, Crossfields, Alta.

ROSE OR SINGLE COMB, RED COCKERELS, early laying strain, \$2.00 each. A. Smith, McLean, Sask.

PURE-BRED R. C. RHODE ISLAND COCK- erels, \$2.00. Jas. Kennedy, Merid, Sask.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$4.00, weighing 22 pounds last fall, from 24-pound stock. William Levy, Viscount, Sask.

TOULOUSE GESE, UNRELATED, PAIR, \$5.00; eggs, 30c. Bronze baby turkeys, 60c. Gray, White, Alta.

BOOKING ORDERS FOR PURE-BRED PEKIN duck eggs, \$1.00 per eight. L. Dunfield, Delta, Alta.

WANTED—GOBBLER, WHITE OR BRONZE. State price delivered. E. Walton, Fort Fraser, B.C.

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS AND hatching eggs. Won 1926, Brandon Winter Fair; fourth cock; first, second, third hens; third, fifth, seventh cockerels; fifth, sixth pullets; second pen, exhibition class. Also nine leading prizes in production class. Cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.00, \$10 each. Eggs, production pens, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$6.00 per 15. Exhibition pens, \$3.00 and \$10 per 15. E. T. Shaw, 702 Twenty-sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

[Continued on next page]

POULTRY

- WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS.** From stock from Martin's best Dorcas matings. Dam's records 200 to 267; sire, New York State Fair winners. Prices, 10c and 20c per egg. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 12-8
- HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** hens, from Martin's high winter-laying stock, mated to cockerels whose sire cost \$35, \$1.50 for 15, \$3.75 for 60, \$7.00 for 120. Victor Fells, Girvin, Sask. 1-5
- HATCHING EGGS — MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS** White Wyandottes, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator hatches eight cents an egg. Satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. E. Dyer, Box 150, Carlyle, Sask. 1-7
- HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTE.** Regal-Dorcas, 1926 prizes, best male, first, third cock; first, second hen; first, second, third cockerels; one, two, three pullets; setting, \$1.00; 105 eggs, \$6.00. John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 12-3
- HATCHING EGGS — PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE** pens, headed by registered cockerels, \$1.50 for 15 or \$8.00 for 100; government demonstration flock. A. R. Knowles, Emerson, Man. 12-3
- HATCHING EGGS, \$2.50 PER 13, \$8.00 PER 100.** White Wyandottes exclusively 25 years. Won second in first Dominion-wide laying contest. Healthy, large, good type birds on range. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 11-4
- SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** hatching eggs, heavy winter layers. Used Martin's high-record males last year. This year B.C. pedigree males, eggs, \$3.00, 30; \$5.00, 100. W. H. Tebb, Aldrie, Alta. 9-6
- ALL MY MALE AND FEMALE BIRDS SHIPPED** direct from Martin's prize-winning stock. 15 eggs, \$2.50, day-old chicks, 25c. Orders booked. Riley's Poultry Farm, Box 127, Morse, Sask. 11-4
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM** R.O.P. and registered hens, \$4.00 each; eggs, \$2.50 setting; \$10 per 100. Fred Finch, Lanigan, Sask. 11-5
- WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$5.00.** Limited settings, \$3.00; from strain International egg-laying contest winners. John Watson, Cromdale Poultry Yards, Edmonton, Alta. 1-2
- PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE** cockerels, Garland's strain, \$3.50 each, \$6.00 for two; hatching eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Carl Nelson, Hallowell, Sask. 11-4
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** Martin and University strain, \$1.50 a setting; \$8.00, 100. George Bird, Box 139, Viking, Alta. 1-2
- ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS,** government culled flock, \$2.00 15. M. Partridge, Crandall, Man. 1-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, from Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Daw, Semans, Sask. 1-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** hatching eggs, Martin strain, \$3.00, 30; \$8.00, 100. T. L. Gaffney, Tessier, Sask. 1-2
- PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.25 each. J. Kirkpatrick, Kennay, Man. 11-3
- SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels, \$2.00 to \$5.00. James Allan, Rapid City, Man. 11-3
- WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS, 30,** \$2.50, 100; \$6.50, heavy layers, Guild's strain. R. J. Hendry, Crossfield, Alta. 11-6
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- SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, nice birds, \$2.00 each. Oliver Anderson, Hanley, Sask. 1-2
- MARTIN'S WHITE ROSE COMB WYANDOTTES,** \$1.00 setting; \$5.00 100. Sullivan, Innisfail, Alta. 1-2

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Second Generation	2.55
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No. 1 Crown Flax (grown from registered)	3.50
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Oats, in three-bushel sacks, each, 24c; Wheat, Barley, Flax, in two-bushel sacks, each, 20c.	

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- SOLSGIRTH FOR SEED OATS—BANNER** and Victory, government tested and inspected. Registered second generation, \$1.16 per bushel; registered third generation, 96c per bushel; No. 1 seed, 70c; No. 2 seed, 60c. Sacks 25c each. Reduction on car lots. R. B. Dickinson, secretary-treasurer, The Solsgirth Co-operative Seed Oat Growers' Association Limited, Solsgirth, Man. 1-2
- REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND** generation, from Saskatoon University Elite seed, in bags sealed by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, \$2.25 per bushel. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 11-3

SEEDS

- FOR QUICK SHIPMENT—LIMITED QUANTITY** second generation registered Marquis wheat (Lang's strain), germination 98%, purity, 99.99%, weight 65 pounds. Sacked and sealed, f.o.b. Indian Head, \$2.58 in bulk, f.o.b. Indian Head, with Winnipeg May at \$1.50. Angus Mackay, Farm Seed Co. Ltd., Indian Head, Sask. 12-2
- HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY! WHEELER'S** 10-B Marquis wheat, registered, second generation, government grade No. 1, test 96% in four days, sacked in two-bushel bags, \$2.65 bushel; over six bushels, \$2.50 bushel. Hanley Mitchell, Birch Hills, Sask. 11-3
- FIRST GENERATION MARQUIS WHEAT,** Saskatchewan No. 7, \$3.00 bushel. First generation Banner oats, \$1.25 bushel; second generation Banner, \$1.00 bushel; sacks, 20c extra. All registered. Limited quantity. W. Nesbitt, Kerrobert, Sask. 12-4
- SECOND GENERATION REGISTERED MARQUIS** wheat, \$2.25 per bushel, sacks included. Second generation Registered Hannehan barley, \$1.20 per bus., sacks included. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 12-1
- 160 BUSHELS ONLY REGISTERED MARQUIS** wheat, second generation, clean, pure, germination 98%, \$2.20 per bushel, while it lasts, f.o.b. Laura, Sask. Thos. C. Bennett. 1-2
- SELLING—HIGHLY IMPROVED No. 1 MAR-** quis, from clean land, registered seed and clean for seedling, \$1.75 bushel. J. A. Spenst, Rosthern, Sask. 10-6
- FOR SALE—REGISTERED SECOND GENERATION** Marquis wheat, sacked and sealed in two-bushel bags, price \$2.50 per bushel. Robt. Pearcey, Minnedosa, Man. 10-4
- OUR OATS AWARDED PROVINCIAL CHAM-** pionship! Second generation, registered, \$1.25. Richard Harrison, Oshon, Alta. 11-5

Various

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	Per bus.
Government-inspected Seed Oats	\$ 70
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The above prices include new sacks, basis elevator, St. Boniface.

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LTD.
124 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

- CHINESE BARLEY, OTTAWA 60, SIX-ROWED,** high yielding, strong straw, early, pure variety, grade 1, germination 96, certificate 55-3037. Brandon 1924 report says: "Chinese has been included in the variety test for three years and has given an average yield of approximately nine bushels more per acre than Manchurian, the standard sort for Manitoba. \$1.00 per bushel, sacked. Limited quantity beardless barley, \$1.25 per bushel. Registered Crown Flax, grade extra No. 1, \$3.00 bushel. Kennay C.P. or Brandon C.N.P. F. Hest, Kennay, Man. 9-5

- FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER WHITE** Blossom, government tested, also Bromes Grass, free from quack grass, 8c. Also Early Chevalier barley, two-rowed, 90c. A. D. Kennedy, Eden, Man. 12-2

- HANNAHAN BARLEY, GOOD YIELDER, AVER-** aged seven bushels more at Saskatoon than O.A.C. 21, 90c, bags extra, sample. Premost flax, grown on breaking, \$2.50, bags extra. Shearer & Sons, Gainsboro, Sask. 12-2

- FOR SALE—VICTORY OATS, 55c BUSHEL,** passed field inspection, government germination test 97. Spring rye, \$1.20 bushel. Bags, samples free. One International two-horse 17 x 22 hay press, \$85. F. A. Jacobson, Lacombe, Alta. 10-4

- SEED WHEAT, UNIVERSITY 222, PER BUSHEL,** \$3.00. Renfrew, per bushel, \$3.50. 1925 Atlaswede Red Clover seed, 35 cents pound for less than 100 pounds, for 200 pound lots, 30 cents pound. W. Chalmers, Edmonton South, Alta. 12-5

- BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—SAVE THE** store profit. Get new crop fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 52-14

- SELLING—WHITE SWEET CLOVER, EIGHT** cents, \$7.50 per 100. Early Chevalier two-rowed barley, 75 cents per bushel. James Allan, Rapid City, Man. 11-3

- QUANTITY BLACK HULL BUCKWHEAT,** government test 99%, bagged, cleaned, per bushel \$1.35. Apply M. Adam, Box 26, Fleming, Sask. 11-3

- SELLING—BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, JUTE** bags included, free from weeds. Th. Hallerstrom, Cypress River, Man. 12-2

- BUCKWHEAT, RECLEANED, \$1.25 BUSHEL,** bagged. T. Long, Minota, Man. 10-4

Barley

- MANCHURIAN BARLEY, No. 1 CERTIFICATE,** germination 98%, beautiful seed, 65 cents per bushel, bags extra. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

- SELLING—SIX-ROWED SEED BARLEY, GOVERN-** ment test 96%, No. 3, guaranteed clean, 70 cents bushel, bags extra. E. Jones, Erickson, Man. 12-3

- SELLING—TWO-ROW BARLEY, FANNED** and cleaned from fall weeds, 70c bushel. A. Anderson, Headingley, Man. 11-3

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SEED CORN

Costs less per acre than Wheat

We offer Northern-grown extra early strains of varieties suitable for use in Western Canada. Write for prices.

SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N LTD.
REGINA, SASK.

- NORTHERN GROWN SEED CORN—THE** extra early kind that produces fodder and ripe corn. North-west Dent, \$5.50; Falconer, \$5.25; Gehu, \$5.25. Yellow Fodder (not northern grown), \$5.50; White Flint (Manitoba grown), \$6.00. Bags 25 cents. A. M. High, Killarney, Man. 1-2

- SELLING—SEED CORN, NORTH DAKOTA** White Flint, \$5.50 per bushel. Bar M Farm, Bede, Man. 11-2

- SEED CORN, KILN DRIED, 18 KINDS, P. O.** Peterson, Chaffee, N.D. 3-15

Flax

- GIANT ARGENTINE FLAX SEED—BOLE S** and seed half to three-quarters as large again as Common or Premost flax, \$3.50 bushel; sample 10c. Government control certificate. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man. 1-2

- SELLING—WILT-RESISTANT SEED FLAX,** free from noxious weeds, grown from Steele, Briggs seed. Satisfaction guaranteed. David Bruce, Daotah, Man. 11-3

- CROWN FLAX, CLEANED AND BAGGED,** from breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Government germination in four days, 99%. H. C. Kiser, Eston, Sask. 12-4

- PURE PREMIST FLAX SEED, No. 1 GERMINA-** tion, 97%, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, bagged, \$2.80 bushel. Wm. Tuomi, Dunblane, Sask. 12-4

SEEDS

- PURE PREMIST FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST** 99 per cent germination; first prize, Bounty Agricultural Fair; \$2.80 per bushel. Chas. C. Harrison, Bounty, Sask. 1-3
- SELLING—SEED FLAX, CLEANED, BAGGED,** government grade one, free from mustard, \$2.50 bushel. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask. 1-3
- SELLING—FLAX SEED, CLEANED, BAGGED,** \$2.60 bushel. Lloyd Whitlock, Imperial, Sask. 1-3
- PREMIST FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST 93%,** \$2.00 bushel, sacks 30c. Stewart McLachlan, Ragot, Man. 1-3
- PURE CROWN FLAX SEED, FREE FROM** noxious weeds, \$2.50 per bushel, bags extra. B. E. Lyon, R.R. 3, Brandon, Man. 1-4

GRASS SEED

GRAZIER RYE GRASS

- THE best strain of Western Rye Grass known.** Grown in rows by arrangement with the Scott Experimental Farm. Yields extra heavy hay crops and good aftermath for fall grazing besides. Grade 1 only. Cleaned and sacked, 10c per pound.
- Common Rye Grass Seed, Grade 2, 8c.
- WHITING SEED FARMS**
TRAYNOR, SASK.

YELLOW BLOSSOM AND BRACKEN'S ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER

- When buying seed why not get the best? It's good investment to spend 25c extra for seed to get \$2.00 more feed value the following year. Sweet Clover stops soil drifting. Bracken's Arctic will grow on a sand bank, and was bred to stand cold district. Yellow blossom for smaller stocks, smaller roots and heavy percentage of leafage. Government certificate. Each \$10 per hundred.—Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** grown and carefully selected for seven years in Saskatchewan, hulled, cleaned, scarified, government grade, No. 1 germination test 99%, 10c pound; 500 pounds, 9c, bags included, f.o.b. Sinitula. W. G. Hill & Sons 12-2

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** cleaned, sacked, new cotton bags, \$8.00 cwt.; Bromes seed, \$7.00 cwt.; Western rye grass seed, \$6.00 cwt. All sacked. James Millions, Carnduff, Sask. 12-2

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, 8 1/2 CENTS** per pound; Bracken's Arctic White Blossom sweet clover, 11 cents per pound; hulled, scarified, cleaned, bags included, government tested, grade No. 1, free from noxious weeds. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 12-3

- TIMOTHY YIELDED 1 1/2 TONS HAY, 1925.** Seed government certificate 55-1667, grade one purity: Arctic White Clover, certificate 55-1668, grade one, scarified, each \$9.50 for 100 pounds in cotton bags. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 12-3

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** thoroughly scarified and cleaned, in cotton bags. No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c. Bromes grass, 9c; Rye grass, 7c per pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. or C.P.R. Wawanosa Seed Grain Association Wawanosa, Man. 10-7

- FOREST HOME FARM—A LARGE QUANTITY** of White Blossom sweet clover seed, well matured, well cleaned and scarified, strong germination, \$7.00 per cwt., including sacks, Carman or Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 12-3

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, No. 1,** 9c; No. 2, 8c; Western Rye, guaranteed couch free, 7c per pound; f.o.b. Guernsey or Watrous; sacks free. All seed government tested. Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 1-5

- SELLING—ARCTIC BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, genuine true strain, scarified and government grade, very fine sample, 10c pound, bags included; 500-pound lots, 9 1/2c; 1,000-pound lots, 9c. R. Diamond, Gladstone, Man. 1-3

- 10,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, thoroughly hulled, scarified, cleaned, government tested grade 1. Samples sent 7c pound. H. Adelson, East Selkirk, Man. 11-2

- FOR SALE—WESTERN RYE GRASS, NO** noxious weeds, couch or ergot, re-cleaned and sacked, \$7.00 per 100 pounds W. G. Knox, Tuxford, Sask. 10-3

- FOR SALE—BROMES GRASS SEED, HIGH** germination, no noxious weeds, \$6.00 per 100. Sample sent on request. Ray Arque, Clearwater, Man. 12-3

- SELLING—25,000 POUNDS BEST ARCTIC** sweet clover seed, 11c, scarified and re-cleaned; farm free from thistles. C.P. or C.N. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 11-3

- OFFICIALLY GRADED BROMES, 7c POUND;** mixture 75% Bromes, 25% Rye grass, 6 1/2c pound; Rye grass, 6c pound; cleaned and sacked. John Haines, Alameda, Sask. 11-3

- HEAVY BROMES SEED, GOVERNMENT** tested, grade one, free of noxious weeds, cleaned and sacked, 8 1/2c pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 11-5

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled, cleaned, scarified, cleaned four times, good germination, government tested, nine cents pound, bags included. G. H. Colborn, Delisle, Sask. 11-3

- SELLING—SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERN-** ment test 1, germination 99%, 8c pound; 500 pounds, 7c; for price: bags free. Fred Forsberg and Sons, Dauphin, Man. 11-3

- BROMES SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST No.** 55-3039, germination 95%. Samples. Seven cents pound, cleaned and sacked. W. E. Butler, Elm Creek, Man. 11-6

- BROMES SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED 92%,** grade 2, free from noxious weeds, re-cleaned, sacks free, 8c pound, f.o.b. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 10-5

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, GOVERN-** ment test 55-1947, free noxious weeds, germination 94%, scarified, sacked, \$8.50 cwt. A. E. Baker, Meota, Sask. 10-5

- ALTASWEDE RED CLOVER, GOVERNMENT** germination test 91%, hardly does not winter kill. 75c pound. Quantity prices on request. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 10-4

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** scarified and cleaned, 55-2621, grade one, 10c pound, \$8.00 100 pounds, bags included. William Davidson, Two Creeks, Man. 11-2

- SELLING—CLOVER, BROMES GRASS, MILLET;** government tested. White Blossom sweet clover, 8c per pound; Bromes grass, 7c; Hog Millet, 4 1/2c. J. H. Fillett, Carnduff, Sask. 11-1

- GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, GOVERNMENT** grade 1, very hardy, 25 cents pound, bagged. Orders over \$20 freight prepaid. Immediate shipment. A. C. Muir, Ceylon, Ontario. 1-3

- WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT** grade No. 1, hand picked in field, free from couch and noxious weeds, prompt delivery, 7c pound, sacks free. Wilfred Jones, Invermay, Sask. 1-5

- ARCTIC WHITE SWEET CLOVER—THE** hardest variety known, hulled, cleaned, scarified, 10c per pound, bagged. Can ship on C.P. or C.N. W. Stockton Ltd., Wawanosa, Sask. 1-2

- WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEAN, HEAVY SEED,** high germination, government grade No. 1. Sample free. Price seven cents. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 1-5

SEEDS

- EARLY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER** seed, government tested, hulled, cleaned, scarified, eight cents pound, f.o.b. C.N.R. Butler or Maryfield, C.P.R. Hkhoru or Maryfield. Bags furnished. W. J. McNally, Butler, Man. 11-4
- ARCTIC WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER,** government tested, cleaned, scarified, 10c pound, sacked; 500 or over, 9c. Nell Parker, Stained, Man. 8-5
- DON'T BE SHORT OF FEED—GROW SWEET** clover, White Blossom, government tested, eight cents pound, sacks free. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 8-4
- CERTIFIED WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET** clover, grade No. 1, germination 97, cleaned, scarified, eight dollars per 100. In cotton bags. Oliver Bros., Rounthwaite, Man. 6-9

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-** ed, government certificate number one, 8 1/2c germination, \$7.00 bagged. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 8-7

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, RE-** cleaned, scarified, government grade No. 1, 7c, sacked; grade No. 3, 5c, bags extra. Either railway. A. E. Hill, Griswold, Man. 12-1

- SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE QUANTITIES** of government tested White Blossom Sweet Clover seed. Small orders, 7c pound. James Howell, Roland, Man. 12-3

- SELLING—BROMES GRASS SEED, 93 1/2c GOV-** ernment test. No. 2, cleaned, sacked, \$7.50 100. Orders over 500 pounds, \$7.00, 100. D. Rogers, Grayville, Man. 12-5

- ARCTIC SWEET CLOVER, RECLEANED,** scarified, second crop from Prof. Bracken's seed, \$10 100 pounds. Walter L. Dunavan, Cribstone, Sask. 12-2

- SWEET CLOVER SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST** No. 2, cleaned, sacked and scarified, seven cents; Meadow Fescue, clean, heavy seed, 11 cents per pound. C. A. Moors, Sanford, Man. 12-3

- SUPERIOR QUALITY BROMES GRASS SEED,** specially re-cleaned, government grade No. 1, free from noxious weed seeds, sample free. Jos. A. Thompson, Haver, Alta. 12-5

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** government tested, seven cents pound, sacked. Samples on request. See what you buy. Jas. A. Ainslie, Rolan, Man. 1-5

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** government tested, no noxious weeds, cleaned, scarified and sacked grade one. Se: grade two, 6c per pound. W. C. Brethour, Miami, Man. 13-3

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED,** hulled and tested, 98%, live seed, unscarified, 8c pound; scarified, 6c. Sample on request. Bags included. W. W. Howell, Dunblane, Sask. 1-5

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED,** scarified, cleaned, \$8 1/2c pound, 140-pound lots. Bags furnished. Thos. Foulston, Box 57, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-3

- BROMES GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT** tested, 7c pound, cleaned and sacked. Can ship C.N. or C.P. Wm. McAlpine, Wordsworth, Sask. 1-5

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF-** ed, cleaned, government tested, 8c per pound; 7 1/2c, 500 pounds or over. Delmer Burke, Carleton Place, Sask. 11-3

- WESTERN RYE GRASS, SPLENDID SAMPLE** grade one, certificate 55-3403, no primary weed seeds, 96% germination, \$5.00 cwt.; bags 20. U. B. Ayres, Vonda, Sask. 11-4

- BROME SEED, CLEANED, GOVERNMENT** grade No. 1, germination 96%, eight dollars per cwt., f.o.b. Darnoldy or Parkbe: bags 50c extra. Ned Olson, Parkbe, Sask. 8-4

- SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM,** government tested, scarified, re-cleaned, sacked, 11c at 7c pound. J. F. Swanson, Spelling, Man. 11-2

- WESTERN RYE GRASS, GOVERNMENT** tested, cleaned and sacked, 6 1/2c pound. Edna Bowman, Guernsey, Sask. 1-4

- TIMOTHY SEED, 10c POUND, GOVERNMENT** grade 2, nearly No. 1 purity. J. R. Lane, Lundbre, Alta. 12-2

- MEADOW FESCUE GRASS SEED (COMMONLY** called English Blue), government grade No. 1, \$15 per 100, sacked. W. J. Parker, Sanford, Man. 11-3

- WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED,** scarified, germination 94%, sacked, nine cents per pound. Chas. Larson, La Fleche, Sask. 1-5

- SELLING—TIMOTHY SEED, 98% GERMINA-** tion, 9c pound, sacked. Paul Marion, St. Jean Baptiste, Man. 11-3

- WESTERN RYE GRASS, RECLEANED AND** bagged, six cents pound. Percy Harris, Balcar, Man. 12-2

- BROMES GRASS SEED, 7 1/2c POUND, CLEAN,** bags included. Sample on request. R. Ottewill, Arcola, Sask. 11-3

- WHITE SWEET CLOVER SEED, SCARIFIED,** re-cleaned, sacked, nine cents pound. William Drope, Avonlea, Sask. 11-3

- GOLD STANDARD TIMOTHY, GOVERNMENT** test 97% germination

SEEDS

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERNMENT tested. My Brome seed took first at Provincial Seed Fair, 1925. I am offering seed from same strain, free from quack, cleaned, 8. pound, sacks extra. George Ross, Elgin Man.

WESTERN RYE GRASS, TESTED, CLEANED and bagged, seven cents pound. A. Turner, Invermay, Sask. 11-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scurfed, cleaned, sacked, government test No. 1, 8. pound. Chas. Burrows, Miami, Man. 11-3

SELLING—WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, grown on breaking, cleaned and sacked, six cents pound. Hoadley, Invermay, Sask. 11-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIFIED, cleaned, bagged, 7c. per pound. Jack Marjoe, Virden, Man. 11-6

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, government tested, eight cents pound. Ira G. Norris, Eyebrow, Sask. 11-6

GENUINE GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, CLEANED and scurfed, 25c. pound, sacks free. A. M. Brunswell, Vauxhall, Alta. 11-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEANED, scked, ready for seed, \$7.50 100. Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. 12-4

BROME SEED, CLEANED AND SACKED, eight cents per pound. George T. Alexander, Gladys, Alta. 11-4

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, scurfed, free from weeds, 7 1/2 cents per pound. C. S. Kenyon, Elm Creek, Man. 11-5

TIMOTHY SEED, 10 CENTS POUND. SAMPLE on request. T. Cole, Domain, Man. 11-3

BROME SEED, RECLEANED AND BAGGED, 8c. pound. I. Sigurdson, Ralpur, Man. 11-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS, CLEANED, BAGGED, seven cents. James Doak, Winkler, Sask. 11-5

Oats

SELLING CAR VICTORY AND CAR BANNER SEED OATS, RECLEANED
Germination 97 per cent. 50c and 55c. delivered to purchaser.—W. GREER, LASHBURN, SASK.

GARTON ABUNDANCE OATS
CERTIFIED SEED, 94 bushels per acre. Cleaned. Double graded.—D. W. TROTTER, Shepard, Alta.

SELLING—3,200 BUSHELS GOOD, CLEAN Victory oats, 35c. bushel. Sample free. A. L. Gatt, Pathow, Sask. 12-2

TWO CARS GOOD FEED OATS, 34 CENTS bushel, f.o.b. Olds, Alta. Write J. A. Kearney, Olds, Alta. 11-3

CAR CHOICE BANNER SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT test 97%, germination, price 50 cents. James Adamson, Gladstone, Man.

SELLING—ONE CAR FOURTH GENERATION Banner seed oats, past field inspection, 45c. bushel, bags extra. Harry Corbett, Penit, Man. 1-3

SELLING—GOVERNMENT TESTED No. 1 Gold Rain oats. Sample on request. Viewfield Farm, Oak Pluff, Man.

SELLING—TWO CARS GOOD FEED OATS, 30c. bushel. Jas. Clark, Naisberry, Sask. 1-3

SELLING—SIXTY-DAY OATS. POMEROY, Roblin, Man. 11-5

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD VICTORY SEED OATS. Apply to Bill Killen, Elm Creek, Man. 1-2

Peas

SELLING—GARDEN PEAS, PRINCE OF Wales, the sweetest and heaviest cropping second early pea in cultivation; also Improved Stratagem; both hand-selected and government tested; three pounds \$1.00, postpaid up to 15 pounds; cheaper by bushel. Also Staffordshire marrow, an excellent wrinkle variety pea, pods all solid, field or garden, \$3.00 bushel. Melfort. Apply Jas. Pitchford, Pleasant Valley, Sask. 10-5

DWARF TELEPHONE GARDEN PEAS, 20 cents per pound, postpaid. Prussian blue field peas \$2.00 per bushel. Cash with order. Government tested. Bags free. John H. Drysdale, Melita, Man. 11-5

BLUE FIELD PEAS, EXCELLENT COOKING and seedling variety, \$3.00 bushel. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 11-3

POTATOES

POTATOES—EARLY HAMILTON, ALSO Prairie Flower, \$1.30 bushel. Gold Nugget, grown from certified seed, \$2.25 bushel. Pure-bred White Wonder potatoes, \$2.00 each. S. A. Jesson, Pelly, Sask. 12-3

EARLY OHIO IRISH COBBLER, ALSO EXTRA choice Early Wonder potatoes, suitable for seed or eating, \$1.00 bushel, sacks included. Nathan Samuels, Borden, Sask. 1-3

SEED POTATOES—WEE MCGREGOR AND American Wonder, excellent variety, over 350 bushels per acre 1925, \$1.75 bushel. E. E. Baynton, Sarnoth, Maple Creek, Sask. 1-2

EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES, GROWN from experience in farm seed, never a failure, \$1.50 bushel, sacks included. W. F. Jones, Margo, Sask. 1-5

PURE IRISH COBBLER, BEST EARLY variety, grown from certified seed, \$1.00 bushel. John McChesne, Borden, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—SUPERLATIVE SEED POTATOES, \$1.75 per bushel. Patmore's stock. Sacks furnished. Robt. Morrison, Robart, Sask.

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF GOOD WHITE potatoes. Conrad Gremm, Abbey, Sask. 12-2

Spelt

SPLIT, PURE SEED OFF BREAKING, GER-mination 94%, \$1.20 bushel, bags free. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 7-5

Wheat

RUST-RESISTANT WHEAT
has paid off Deloraine's farm mortgages. Get the best strain. Mindum in Deloraine district went as high as 50 bushels to the acre, weighing 65 pounds to bushel; Carter disc cleaned, \$2.75 bush. Marquis, next section to No. 5 South Mindum, 12 bushels to acre. Special price for car lots. \$100 extra invested in better seed will pay 500 per cent interest. Bags 25c. Sample 10c. Government Control Certificate. MONTGOMERY BROS., DELORAINE, MAN.

DURUM SEED WHEAT
Kubanka and Acme, also Marquis Wheat, Victory and Banner Oats. ROBT. McINNES, 745 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG, MAN.

RENEW—THE NEW HIGH-YIELDING wheat. Genuine true to type Renew. Certified seed. No. 1 seed. Certificate 65-240. My crop was seed branch in the field, and if required, Dominion certifies as genuine Renew. Write for prices to Major H. G. I. Strange, Fenn, Alta. 12-3

16 IMPROVED MARQUIS, THE RESULT of 16 years careful hand selection, germination 94%, first generation, extra No. 1, sealed, \$4.75 per bag; second generation \$1.75 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 9-5

SEEDS

WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES ON CAR load of Amber, Kubanka, Durum seed wheat. Wingham U.F.M., J. E. Kenny, Elm Creek, Man. 10-4

SELLING—10-B MARQUIS, GOVERNMENT test four days 98%, sacked, \$2.00; in bin, \$1.75. Reduction on quantity. Chas. Vavra, Scott, Sask. 11-3

CAR THIRD AND 500 BUSHELS SECOND generation Marquis, \$1.50 and \$1.75, f.o.b. Viking. Purity, cleanliness and good germination guaranteed. John Rommehel, Viking, Alta. 11-3

KOTA WHEAT, RUST RESISTANT, No. 1, cleaned, Bracken's selected strain, \$1.75 bushel, bags 25 cents. Nicol Bros., Sinituluta, Sask. 10-5

MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD GENERATION, grown on summerfallow, \$1.60 bushel. Bags extra. Arthur Jesson, Pelly, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—GOOD KOTA WHEAT, \$1.50 bushel. Alex. Mitchell, Myrtle, Man. 12-2

FARM LANDS

NOTICE

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INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

345 ACRES, PARTLY EQUIPPED, 4 1/2 MILES from Arnaud, 45 miles from Winnipeg, 230 acres under plow, balance timber and meadow, along fine creek. Good buildings. Fordson tractor and other machinery. Price \$27.50 per acre. Good cash payment required. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg. 12-2

DO YOU WANT AN AT FARM? HALF-SECTION, 2 1/2 miles from Dauphin; choicest land in this district; very fine bull-fines. This farm is known for its land, \$10 an acre; \$2,000 cash. W. J. Kent, 508 Confederation Life Bldg., Winnipeg.

150 ACRES ADJOINING TOWN, 35 ACRES cultivated, 100 more easily broken, house, out-buildings, well, \$35 acre to close estate, \$1,000 cash, balance easy terms. Write for particulars. A. J. H. McCauley, Tofteld, Alta. 12-2

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, TOWN 7 1/2, SCHOOL 2 1/2, good roads; 96 broken; well fenced, good granaries and other buildings. Price reasonable. Some cash, balance easy. For further particulars, write P.O. Box 155, Grand View, Man. 10-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg. 10-9

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICULARS and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

QUARTER-SECTION, MILE OUT, \$9.00 ACRE; \$100 cash, easy terms. Half-section, seven miles out, improved, \$10 acre; \$300 cash, easy terms. Model 90 automobile, trade for stock. James Enright, Invermay, Sask. 11-5

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions, preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity. 11-9

FOR SALE OR RENT—QUARTER-SECTION, 35 miles from Winnipeg, in Woodland's district; 60 acres broken; good mixed farming proposition; extra good house and out-buildings. Write S. H. Lamont, Amarant, Man.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES, 40 MILES WEST OF Olds, Alberta. Constant spring on place, lots of open range. Cheap for cash, or terms. Particulars from owners. Phillip Byrne, Tribune, Sask. 12-2

FREE MAP OF MINNESOTA AND FACTS about the sure-crop state. Address State Immigration Dept. 775, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

160 ACRES FOR TRADE, ACCEPT HORSES, cattle, machinery. C. H. Ferguson, Gilby, Alta.

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRATION Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want. 11-9

FARMS WANTED WITH LIVESTOCK AND machinery. Cash buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. Box 538, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb. 43ff

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 10-5

FARM MACHINERY

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Orders for Classified Ads. should reach us NINE DAYS AHEAD of date of issue.

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FOR SALE—ONE CASE SATTERLY AUTO-matic lift six-furrow breaker bottoms, plowed only two hundred acres. One Oliver automatic lift four-furrow plow, in good condition. One LaCrosse automatic lift four-furrow plow, in good condition. Will sell, or trade for good work horses. H. E. Hamilton Ltd., Unity, Sask.

FOR SALE—COMBINATION DITCHERS AND graders, wheelless, cogless, leverless. Will be sold cheap. Can be used for grading, ditching or back-filling. Write The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co. Limited, Winnipeg. 12-3

SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT CULTIVATOR, TWO eight-foot discs, one wagon, three trucks and racks, Litchfield manure spreader, quantity 45 H.P. Mogul engine repairs. A. O. Routley, Herschel, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL DOUBLE DRUM Dunham culti-packer, 14 feet wide, with truck, built in three sections; little used. Price \$180. Steud Rasmussen, Standard, Alta.

SELLING—TEN-FOOT IN-TROW DEERE trailer disc-harrow, weight, boxes, good condition, little used, \$45. Robert Anderson, Box 218, Swift Current, Sask. 1-3

HAPPY FARMER, NELSON, C.O.D., PFORIA and Stinson. Case plow repairs. Genuine Briscoe parts, all at reduced prices. F. N. McDonald & Co., 56 Princess St., Winnipeg. 1-5

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL No. 44, TWO-row corn cultivator, only slightly used, \$70. R. J. Atkinson, Craik, Sask. 12-2

FARM MACHINERY

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS, MOLINE plows, Economy discs, Mandt wagons, Janesville plows. Jno. Watson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers St., Winnipeg. 1-3

FOR SALE—TEN-HORSE MANITOBA EN-gine, perfect condition, on steel wagon trucks, clutch, high tension ignition. Price \$250. R. Baker, Twin Butte, Alta. 1-3

FOR SALE—25 H.P. CASE STEAM ENGINE; 40-60 Case separator; six-furrow P. & O. breaker and stubble plow; first-class shape. C. Ness, Spy Hill, Sask. 1-5

SELLING—INTERNATIONAL 12-FT. POWER-lift cultivator, at Cypress River, Man. Exchange for cattle. L. Hallgrimson, 548 Agnes Street, Winnipeg. 1-3

CASH—SAWYER-MASSEY SEPARATOR, 29-50, \$340. 18-30 Advance-Rumely tractor, \$340; 15-22 Minneapolis tractor, 14-inch three-bottom plow, \$300. A. Jolly, Minota, Man. 11-3

JOHN DEERE 14-INCH BREAKING BOTTOMS (less shafts), \$9.00. Deere high-lift 12-inch gang, \$75. McCormick 14-16 disc, \$25. All splendid condition. S. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—12-INCH BEAVER BOARD PLOW, in good repair, two sets shares, mouth-board bright, \$50. f.o.b. Waseley. Wm. Olive, Ellsboro, Sask. 1-3

SELLING—ONE JOHN DEERE JUMBO 24-IN. lever-lift steel plow, guaranteed good condition. What offers? S. H. Lamont, Amarant, Man.

WANTED—FORDSON PULLEY AND GOV-ernor. State lowest cash price. Wm. Perkin, Waterfield, Sask. 1-3

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5,000 LIVE HENS

WANTED 4-5 lbs., 17c; 5-6 lbs., 19c; 6-7 lbs., 21c; 7-8 lbs., 23c; 8-9 lbs., 25c; 9-10 lbs., 27c; 10-11 lbs., 29c; 11-12 lbs., 31c; 12-13 lbs., 33c; 13-14 lbs., 35c; 14-15 lbs., 37c; 15-16 lbs., 39c; 16-17 lbs., 41c; 17-18 lbs., 43c; 18-19 lbs., 45c; 19-20 lbs., 47c; 20-21 lbs., 49c; 21-22 lbs., 51c; 22-23 lbs., 53c; 23-24 lbs., 55c; 24-25 lbs., 57c; 25-26 lbs., 59c; 26-27 lbs., 61c; 27-28 lbs., 63c; 28-29 lbs., 65c; 29-30 lbs., 67c; 30-31 lbs., 69c; 31-32 lbs., 71c; 32-33 lbs., 73c; 33-34 lbs., 75c; 34-35 lbs., 77c; 35-36 lbs., 79c; 36-37 lbs., 81c; 37-38 lbs., 83c; 38-39 lbs., 85c; 39-40 lbs., 87c; 40-41 lbs., 89c; 41-42 lbs., 91c; 42-43 lbs., 93c; 43-44 lbs., 95c; 44-45 lbs., 97c; 45-46 lbs., 99c; 46-47 lbs., 101c; 47-48 lbs., 103c; 48-49 lbs., 105c; 49-50 lbs., 107c; 50-51 lbs., 109c; 51-52 lbs., 111c; 52-53 lbs., 113c; 53-54 lbs., 115c; 54-55 lbs., 117c; 55-56 lbs., 119c; 56-57 lbs., 121c; 57-58 lbs., 123c; 58-59 lbs., 125c; 59-60 lbs., 127c; 60-61 lbs., 129c; 61-62 lbs., 131c; 62-63 lbs., 133c; 63-64 lbs., 135c; 64-65 lbs., 137c; 65-66 lbs., 139c; 66-67 lbs., 141c; 67-68 lbs., 143c; 68-69 lbs., 145c; 69-70 lbs., 147c; 70-71 lbs., 149c; 71-72 lbs., 151c; 72-73 lbs., 153c; 73-74 lbs., 155c; 74-75 lbs., 157c; 75-76 lbs., 159c; 76-77 lbs., 161c; 77-78 lbs., 163c; 78-79 lbs., 165c; 79-80 lbs., 167c; 80-81 lbs., 169c; 81-82 lbs., 171c; 82-83 lbs., 1

Market News and Notes

U.S. Wheat Plantings

An official report from Washington states that a canvass completed recently indicated that the farmers of the U.S. will plant 1.8 per cent. less spring wheat than last year. More coarse grains will likely be sown. The corn acreage will be reduced about 1 per cent.

The winter wheat planted last fall was up 4 per cent. above the previous year's plantings. Reports indicate that it is coming through the winter in good shape.

Wheat on Hand in U.S.

The March estimate of the U.S. Department of Agriculture showed that the wheat in store on farms and in the principal trade channels of the country was smaller by 13 per cent. than last year at the same date and lower than in any year since 1915. If the consumption of wheat is no greater until June 1 than for the same period last year around 15,000,000 bushels will be available for export.

The supply of wheat this year was estimated at about 753,642,000 bushels. Net exports have totalled about 55,436,000 bushels, while domestic consumption for the crop to March 1 accounted for about 475,393,000 bushels additional, leaving about 222,813,000 bushels available for the remainder of the crop year, compared with 256,101,000 bushels last year.

Trend of Wool Prices

The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers issued the following comments on the wool price situation: Beginning with the latter part of November prices for wool have been downward, and during the past few weeks this same downward tendency has continued until at this writing prices are at the low for the year. As usual in this kind of a market, trade opinion varies. Many, however, believe that prices today are very close to bottom despite the present uncertainty of values. Just as with a rising market there is always the turning point, so fortunately there is a like turning point in a falling market of standard commodities, and after this last decline in wool it is quite reasonable to expect that the downward turning point must be near at hand. One of the best indications that prices are near the low point, if not at it, is the position certain banking interests have taken in connection with wools on which they are interested because of loans made on them. It is stated that offerings made on these wools have been declined by the banks on the ground that there was reasonable possibility of doing better by holding off selling in a market such as exists at the present time.

Honey Grading Coming

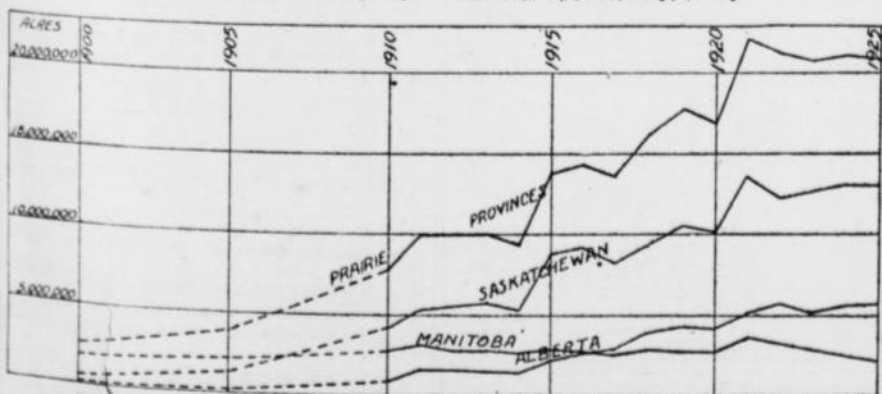
Government statistics show that honey production is increasing rapidly and that it is now one of the staple products of the Dominion. During the last few years production on the prairies, particularly in Manitoba and Alberta, has grown to large proportions. The Ontario Honey Producers Co-operative has been exporting considerable amounts of honey to Europe for the past few years. That organization is pressing the Dominion government to introduce a national system of honey grading. The decision of the government will turn, it is said, on whether or not the industry is now definitely on an export basis. If it is, then federal grading may be expected.

Carrying Cattle at \$20

From reports of investigation made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries and from intimations by the management, the Jensen plan of carrying Canadian cattle to the United Kingdom on "all-cattle" ships has proved a success. This is important from the standpoint of the Canadian cattle shipper, because that scheme is feasible at \$20 a head, a rate at least \$5.00 less than that charged by the vessels in the North Atlantic Conference whose rates and practices were probed by a special committee of the House of Commons last year. Recently one of the Jensen boats loaded 1,024 head at St. John.

Go Slow on Potatoes

The towering height reached by potato prices this season is likely to result in an increase in the acreage planted this spring.



How the wheat acreage of the prairie provinces has increased since 1900. At the beginning of the century the total wheat acreage on the prairies was 2,495,466, and the yield 23,456,859 bushels. Not until 1915 did the acreage go much above 10,000,000. In 1921 it passed the 20,000,000 mark. The estimated area in wheat last year was: Manitoba, 2,220,100; Alberta, 5,719,749, and Saskatchewan, 13,002,741 acres, a total of 20,942,590 acres for the three provinces.

The tendency after a season of very high prices is to seriously overdo the acreage. The U.S. Department of Agriculture is warning American farmers to go slow in this regard, stating that an increase of 10 per cent. in the amount planted, with a reasonable crop, would result in over-production and a disappointing market.

Vancouver Grain Handlings

The movement of grain through the port of Vancouver for the present grain season up to March 14, totalled 31,763 cars representing a total of 44,960,293 bushels. The amounts delivered were about equally divided between the two railway systems. Exports from Vancouver up to the same date, including future bookings, were 16,574,212 bushels to the Orient and 22,618,937 bushels to Europe. Similar data for the previous season shows total exports of 20,425,215 bushels of which only 3,013,135 went to the Orient. At March 18, the C.N.R. had 1,063 cars in transit to and at hand at Vancouver, with loadings at country elevators going ahead steadily. Of 962 cars loaded by the C.N.R. during one week in March, 771 went to Vancouver.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET

Quotations at close of market on March 26

Wheat		Flax	
1 Nor.....	152	1 N.W.C.....	193
2 Nor.....	145	2 C.W.....	189
3 Nor.....	140	3 C.W.....	178
4.....	133	Rejected.....	168
5.....	123		
6.....	112		
Feed.....	92		
1 Durum.....	150		
2 Durum.....	145		
1 Kota.....	139		
2 Kota.....	137		
Oats		Rye	
2 C.W.....	49	2 C.W.....	87
3 C.W.....	43		
Ex. 1 feed.....	43		
1 feed.....	41		
Feed.....	38		
Barley		Futures	
3 C.W.....	60	May wheat.....	150
4 C.W.....	56	July wheat.....	147
Rejected.....	53	Oct. wheat.....	131
Feed.....	52	May oats.....	47
		July oats.....	48
		Oct. oats.....	46
		May barley.....	62
		July barley.....	62
		Oct. barley.....	59
		May flax.....	196
		July flax.....	199
		Oct. flax.....	198
		May rye.....	89
		July rye.....	90
		Oct. rye.....	87

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

March 26, 1926

	Winnipeg	Calgary
Steers:		
Choice.....	\$6.50-\$6.75	\$6.00-\$6.25
Fair to good.....	5.50-6.25	5.00-5.90
Medium.....	4.75-5.25	4.25-5.25
Common.....	4.50-4.75	3.50-4.50
Choice feeders.....	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.50
Fair to good.....	4.50-5.25	3.00-4.25
Choice stockers.....	4.75-5.25	4.00-5.25
Fair to good.....	3.75-4.50	3.00-4.25
Heifers:		
Choice butcher.....	5.75-6.00	5.25-5.75
Fair to good.....	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.25
Choice stockers.....	3.75-4.00	2.75-3.25
Fair to good.....	2.75-3.50	2.00-2.50
Cows:		
Choice butcher.....	4.75-5.00	4.25-4.75
Fair to good.....	3.75-4.50	3.50-4.00
Canners and cutters.....	1.75-2.50	1.75-2.25
Calves:		
Choice.....	8.00-9.00	7.00-9.00
Good.....	6.00-7.00	5.00-7.00
Common.....	3.00-5.00	3.50-5.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good.....	5.00-7.50	6.00-9.00
Lambs:		
Fair to good.....	10.50-12.00	10.00-11.25
Hogs:		
Selects.....	\$14.30	\$14.13
Thick smooths.....	13.00	12.85
Heavies.....	12.00	11.85
Lights.....	13.00	13.25

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.64 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.53 1/2 to \$1.55 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.50 1/2 to \$1.62 1/2; No. 2 northern, \$1.49 1/2 to \$1.52 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.45 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; No. 3 northern, \$1.44 1/2 to \$1.49 1/2; No. 1 fancy amber durum, \$1.40 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; No. 2 fancy amber durum, \$1.39 1/2 to \$1.49 1/2; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.28 1/2 to \$1.38 1/2; No. 1 durum, \$1.23 1/2 to \$1.30 1/2; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.24 1/2 to \$1.36 1/2; No. 2 durum, \$1.22 1/2 to \$1.28 1/2; No. 3 amber durum, \$1.21 1/2 to \$1.33 1/2; No. 3 durum, \$1.20 1/2 to \$1.25 1/2; No. 3 white oats, 35c to 36c; Barley, 61c to 65c; No. 2 rye, 79c to 81c; Flax, \$2.25 to \$2.32.

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market, closed March 26 as follows: March, 1 1/2d higher, at 10s 10 1/2d; May, 2 1/2d higher, at 11s 0 1/2d per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted unchanged at \$4.85 1/2. Worked out in bushels and Canadian currency, Liverpool close was: March, \$1.58; May, \$1.60 1/2.

6 Test KHAKI Drill REGD

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PRODUCT OF MONTREAL COTTONS LTD

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Climate—Utility—Cost

CLOTHE the whole family with Garments made of it! Fast—Durable—Stylish—Inexpensive. Easy to sew.

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Your dealer will replace any 6-Test garments or goods which do not prove up to this specification.

Sold in made-up garments, including Men's and Boys' Overalls, Shirts and Pants, Children's "Playalls" etc., at all good stores.

CREAMERIES AMALGAMATE UNDER NEW NAME

The well-known Saskatchewan Creamery and Ice Cream Co. Ltd., with headquarters at Moose Jaw, has been amalgamated with Caulder's Creameries Ltd., who took over the Western Creameries Ltd., at the first of the year. Head office will remain in Moose Jaw, and no change of management or policy will take place.

The reorganized company does honor to the founder, who has been president and general manager of both companies, one of Saskatchewan's pioneer creamery operators, by taking his name, and at the same time it is now able to offer you service through 22 branches, one of which is close to you.

This company entered the produce field on January 1, not knowing then that an Egg and Poultry Pool would be in operation this year. Since then, however, all the equipment and facilities at all branches have been turned over to the pool officials, as we believed that the best interests of the producer could be served.

Save Express Charges by shipping your Cream to our nearest branch

Caulder's CREAMERIES LTD.

Branches at: Assiniboia, Broadview, Bruno, Bulyea, Carlyle, Carnduff, Empress, Gravelbourg, Humboldt, Maple Creek, Moose Jaw, Outlook, Regina, Saskatoon, Shaunavon, Swift Current, Watson, Weyburn, Wilkie, Wolseley.

Ship Your Grain

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UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

Bank of Hamilton Chambers, Lougheed Building,
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GET THE FULLEST POSSIBLE PROTECTION

Potatoes and Poultry Wanted

White Potatoes, No. 1	\$1.00 per bus.	Red Potatoes	90c per bus.
Turkeys, 12-15 lbs., No. 1	Dressed 21-32c	Hens, 4-6 lbs.	Dressed 16-18c
Turkeys, 8-12 lbs.	26-28c	Chickens, 6 lbs. and over, No. 1	16-18c
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat	21-22c		18c

Sacks supplied on request at 5c each for shipments. Stagger Chickens, 3c below prices quoted. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until April 25.

97 AIKINS STREET ROYAL PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BLACKLEG**BLACKLEG AIDS**The Pellet Form—Single Doses
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Vials of 10 and 50 Doses.

BLACKLEG AGGRESSIN

(Germ-Free Vaccine)

Vials of 10, 20 and 50 Doses.

PURCHASE OUR BLACKLEG VACCINES FROM
YOUR VETERINARIAN OR DRUGGIST

ANIMAL INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.

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Montreal, Que.

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**No Horns**You'll like the way FLEMING'S CHEMICAL HORN STOP stops horns. One application does it. Apply to calves 3 to 10 days old. 45c. a tube Postpaid or at your dealers. **FLEMING BROS.**
418 Wellington W. Toronto**Paint Without Oil**Remarkable Discovery That Cuts Down
the Cost of Paint Seventy-five
Per Cent.A Free Trial Package is Mailed to
Everyone Who Writes

A. L. Rice, a prominent manufacturer of Adams, N.Y., discovered a process of making a new kind of paint without the use of oil. He named it Powder-paint. It comes in the form of a dry powder and all that is required is cold water to make a paint weather proof, fire-proof, sanitary and durable for outside or inside painting. It is the cement principle applied to paint. It adheres to any surface, wood, stone or brick, spreads and looks like oil paint, and costs about one fourth as much.

Write to A. L. Rice, Inc., manufacturers, 170 North St., Adams, N.Y., and a trial package will be mailed to you free, also color card and full information showing you how you can save a good many dollars. Write today.

Before You Buy or Sell

look over the "Little Guide Ads." on Page 50. You may find the very opportunity you have been looking for. Don't lay the paper aside until you have read every advertisement. By following this suggestion you can

EARN A DOLLAR THIS MINUTECarry it
always
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you!**WRIGLEY'S**Keeps teeth
clean, breath sweet,
appetite keen and
digestion good.Great after
smokingWRIGLEY'S
Spearmint
Doublemint
Juicy Fruit
and Nip

After Every Meal

Screenings

Eggs-Actly!

England is to adopt a scheme for grading eggs similar to the Canadian method.—From the News of the World.

Squire—"Did you send for me, my lord?"

Lancelot—"Yes, make haste, bring me a can-opener; I've got a flea in my knight clothes."

Mandy—"Mose, is yo' sho' yo' didn't marry me fo' mah job?"

Mose—"Co'se ah didn't, gall! Lawdy, no! Yo' jes' go ahaid an' keep yo' ol' job!"

Doctor—"Put out your tongue—more than that—all of it."

Child—"But, doctor, I can't. It's fastened at the other end!"

Young Lordling—"My word! There goes the prince off a horse again. And he was traveling incognito, too."

Puncher—"Yep! But you can't fool a horse."

"What are you crying for?"

"The doctor has taken one of my teeth out!"

"Pooh! My mother takes all of hers out every night, but she doesn't cry!"

"How do you find marriage?"

"During courtship I talked and she listened. After marriage she talked and I listened. Now we both talk and the neighbors listen."

Mrs. Spriggs—"Do you need any shoes?"

Mrs. Briggs—"No."

Mrs. Spriggs—"Neither do I. Let's

go into this shoe store and rest while they try some on us."

He—"There's something very special I want to ask you, dear. Could you—er—will you—"

Clock—"Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"

He—"—er—write something in my autograph book?"

Mother—"Have you said your prayers, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Yes, mother."

Mother—"And did you ask God to make you a good boy?"

Bobby—"Yes, mother—but not yet."

"Do you believe there is anything in telepathy?"

"I shouldn't like to believe anything of the kind," answered Senator Sorghum. "When I am making a speech, I want good listeners, but no mind-readers."

Employer (to applicant for a position, who has handed in testimonials from two ministers)—"We don't work on Sundays. Haven't you a reference from someone who sees you on week days?"

Little Bobby came crying into the house, rubbing the places where he had been bitten by a pet sheep.

"But what did you do," his mother demanded, "when the sheep knocked you down?"

"I didn't do nothin'," Bobby declared protestingly. "I was gettin' up all the time."

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CUTICURA HEALS ITCHY ECZEMACaused Much Suffering,
Nose Swollen and Sore,
Face Disfigured.

"Eczema broke out in red spots and pimples on my cheeks and nose. The eruptions grew larger and my nose was swollen and sore. It itched and burned so much that it kept me awake, and scratching caused eruptions. My face was disfigured and caused much suffering. "I read an advertisement for Cuticura Soap and Ointment and sent for a free sample. I purchased more and after three months' treatment my face was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Corinne Desjardins, Albertville, Sask.

Daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Cuticura Ointment now and then, keeps the skin fresh, smooth and clear.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



Treat your family to a big dish of Creamettes, the new, more delicious macaroni product. Creamettes contain the body-building and strength-giving elements that make children grow and thrive.

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At points not represented, for two large Insurance Companies, both

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